EACH TABLET BEARS THE NAME «PALGIN»
PALGIN
PALGIN
AGAINST HEADACHE
AND TOOTHACHE

THE JERUSALEM
POST

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MARGINAL COLUMN

By TED R. LURIE

CHILDREN at Hulata in Upper Galilee, five miles from the Syrian frontier were playing a new game yesterday. They were collecting shrapnel from about 500 mortar and howitzer shells that had plastered their homes in the last hour of daylight Wednesday afternoon. Walking around the kibbutz yesterday afternoon was like walking through a village at a warfront that had been fought through by advancing troops. But there were no soldiers in Hulata yesterday... only members of the kibbutz and their children, and there was no one grumbling.

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ALMOST every other house had been damaged, some by direct hits that shattered the red-tiled roofs, some by blast that had torn gaping holes, and some by shrapnel that had pock-marked and scarred the walls. It was a miracle, they all agreed, that no one was killed in the shelling, and only one youngster in the kibbutz was wounded — hit in the shoulder by shrapnel while standing under the shower. At the infants' creche — *beit hatinokot* — the most fantastic miracle of all had taken place: the four-room house had a direct hit hardly 60 seconds after the 16 tots and toddlers had been taken out of their cribs and were snug and safe in the deep shelter in the yard, a few feet away.

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THIS miracle was repeated in dozens of instances in Hulata on Wednesday afternoon. In one schoolroom that today has only half a roof, a ten-year-old boy said, "As soon as the boom boom began we made for the shelters," and his father added that after Wednesday's ordeal the kibbutz would no longer argue about investing in shelters — they were prepared to build several more.

●

THE first shells fell about 4 o'clock just at the hour when the kibbutz members normally finish their day's work and begin to relax with their families. There was no time to sound the alarm. The first salvoes fell right in the centre of the kibbutz on the sloping lawn that serves as a natural amphitheatre. The exploding shells threw up fountains of turf and wrecked the concrete stage. There was no need for sirens — these people are experienced in diving for the slit-trenches that criss-cross their kibbutz. Walking around the settlement now one notices with added significance how often one steps across the wooden boards that bridge these trenches. These, together with the deep shelters, proved such life-savers.

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FROM other villages in the neighbourhood that had been less seriously damaged, scores of men came to Hulata yesterday as volunteers and pitched in to clear the debris and begin the repair work. Priority of course was given to fixing blasted water pipes and setting up emergency light and power supplies. All the work was being done with thin-lipped determination, but with a remarkable cheerfulness — no doubt because of the fact that it was only damage to property and not loss of life that had been suffered.

●

THE last time Hulata was shelled a large hut that serves as a medical and dental clinic and dispensary was severely damaged, and the settlers had only just finished rebuilding and re-equipping it with X-ray and other instruments when on Wednesday it received a direct hit and was completely wrecked. The children's playground nearby, with large swings, seesaws and merry-go-rounds, is now a mass of twisted steel. All over the settlement are burst water pipes and hanging electric wires. One brand-new four-family house into which the *vatikim* (founders of the settlement) had moved less than a month ago, was completely blitzed, and the four couples were back in the huts they had lived in during their first years in the kibbutz. Tomorrow, or rather on Sunday, they will begin to build again.

Jerusalem, December 5.

Soviet Officers In Baghdad, U.K. Believes

LONDON. — The Foreign Office spokesman told a questioner at his daily press conference that he had no real reason to doubt the veracity of press reports stating that Soviet officers had been seen in Iraq.

He told another questioner that he had nothing to add to a recent statement indicating the Foreign Office also did not doubt press reports of the recent landing of Soviet arms in Iraq.

Asked whether the situation indicated that Britain's treaty relations with Iraq would have to be reviewed, the spokesman said, "I do not think so, but I will have to look into that."

Britain and Iraq are both members of the five-nation Baghdad Pact, which Iraq has not formally left.

The spokesman said no date had been fixed for the arrival of the new British Ambassador, Sir Humphrey Trevelyan, in Baghdad.

Soviet Arms Shipment

Meanwhile, "The New York Times," in a dispatch from Washington, reported on Thursday that U.S. sources confirmed that a Soviet ship had delivered to Iraq a cargo of light and heavy arms made in the Soviet bloc.

The shipment, including trucks, halftracks and tanks, was delivered at Basra.

The shipment, which Iraqi authorities tried to keep as quiet as possible, was a new but not necessarily decisive element in the uncertain picture of Iraq's political alignment. State Department officials did not believe that the new Iraqi Government would let itself in for anything like the exclusive arrangements that Cairo has with the Soviet Union. All information indicated that the Iraqis would try to buttress their neutrality by seeking arms from both East and West.

The U.S. has a military supply agreement with Iraq, dating from April 21, 1954, that more or less coincided with Iraq's joining the Baghdad Pact. Under its terms the U.S. financed the shipment of considerable quantities of arms, mostly of British manufacture, to Iraq until the revolution of last July 14 that overthrew the monarchy.

U.S.-Iraqi Accord

Prior to the revolution the U.S. delivered five F-86 jets out of a total programme of 15, and sent a training mission to teach the Iraqis how to fly them.

After the revolution the Defence Department allowed several shipments of spare parts to go through, but diverted more important items, including the 10 remaining F-86 jets.

However, the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad made it clear to the Iraqis that America was willing to consider continuing the arms shipments. It asked the Iraqi Government whether it was willing to abide by the terms of the 1954 agreement. No clear-cut reply has been received, but the Iraqis have given the Americans to understand that they want no more gifts of arms, which they consider inconsistent with their neutrality. They indicated that they had the money and meant to buy their weapons wherever they could be had without political conditions.

U.N. URGES FINANCIAL AID TO LIBYA

UNITED NATIONS (UPI).— The General Assembly's Economic and Financial Committee on Thursday adopted a resolution inviting member governments to give financial aid to Libya through the United Nations.

The resolution was approved 60 to 0, with Israel abstaining.

Libya is a member of the Arab League.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Britain, France and the U.S. have started talks on coordination of policies as proposed by General de Gaulle in letters to President Eisenhower and Mr. Macmillan, the French Foreign Ministry said Thursday night. The talks are "exploratory" and other governments concerned would be informed of their progress, it said.

STARVING BRAZILIANS ON RAMPAGE

RIO DE JANEIRO (Reuter). — Three shiploads of supplies were on Thursday on their way to Northwest Brazil where thousands of starving victims of a two-year drought are ravaging Caninde City in search of food.

Other cities and towns in the stricken states are preparing to defend their stockpiles against the men, women and children who are swarming in from the country areas where fields are burnt barren and cattle have died from thirst and starvation.

The Mayor of Caninde — population 50,000 — has appealed for federal and state troops to reinforce local police as the marauders, known as Flagellantes (the beaten ones), sack stores, homes and the market. The desperate Flagellantes are trekking towards the coast where the biggest cities lie, in hope of finding employment and sustenance there.

To combat the problem, the Government is putting thousands to work on the construction of a new capital, Brasilia, and the others are being employed on rubber, jute and pepper plantations. But for every thousand fed or employed there seems to be another thousand or more to help.

Adenauer in Berlin; Vows Bonn Support

BERLIN (Reuter). — West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer arrived in West Berlin on Thursday afternoon "to show the people here that the West German Government and populace stand determinedly behind you."

"We shall succeed together with our Western allies in mastering the situation," he added in his press statement at Tempelhof Airport, where he arrived aboard a special U.S. military plane.

The town was strangely unmoved by his visit, which comes on the eve of Sunday's elections for a West Berlin parliament. Despite Mayor Willi Brandt's urgings that flags be displayed, there were practically none. The press also gave the visit scant prominence.

In London, Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd told the Commons that he believed the "overwhelming majority" of the British people were behind the Government in regarding the Soviet proposal as unacceptable.

Mr. Lloyd declared: "The Soviet Union has no right to repudiate the quadripartite agreement, but even if the Soviets purport to do so, that does not put an end to our rights."

The right solution for Berlin was that it should be the capital of a free, united Germany, he said, adding, "We hope to discuss this matter in all its aspects with the Russians."

Reunification of Germany was an essential element in European stability, he said. "In the event of a united Germany choosing to join Nato, we would not take advantage of the withdrawal of Soviet forces and move the Nato shield 200 miles eastwards towards the Soviet Union."

UNEF Allocation For Next Year is $19m.

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter). — The U.N. Budgetary Committee has approved maximum expenditure of $19m. for the working of the U.N. Emergency Force in 1959.

Senator Bourke Hickenlooper (U.S.) said during the debate that the American Government was prepared to ask Congress for a special appropriation of $3.5m. as special financial assistance towards the 1959 expenses of UNEF over and above the costs borne by U.N. members.

This would make the U.S. share of the costs about 43 per cent and would bring down the assessments of the other member nations by more than 15 per cent.

He criticized Russia, saying it was regrettable she had not made similar efforts.

Mr. H.D. Levychkin, Soviet delegate, replied that the very idea of UNEF was "unrealistic and unnecessary" and the fact that so many member states had not paid their contributions showed that they shared this view. "Russia has not paid and will not pay," he declared.

French Socialists Meet on Policy

PARIS. — The Socialist leader, M. Guy Mollet, met with party members to explain his down-the-line backing of Gen. de Gaulle. The Socialists, once one of France's strongest parties, received only 40 seats in last Sunday's National Assembly election and many rank-and-file members hold M. Mollet responsible.

Political observers said M. Mollet, a Minister of State in the non-party de Gaulle Government formed last June, might announce his readiness to join the new Government if asked, but that such a decision would come only after a big debate in the Socialist Party.

Security police seized Thursday's issue of the leftist Paris weekly "Express." They gave no reason for the action, but cited an article in the penal code authorizing the Government to take steps against "any threat to the internal or external security of the state."

"Express" editor Jacques Servan-Schreiber said he could only guess that the seizure might have been in connection with an article titled, "Who is in charge of the U.N.R.?" The U.N.R. (Union for a New Republic), led by Information Minister Jacques Soustelle, scored a landslide victory in last Sunday's parliamentary elections.

M. Mollet on Thursday told the Party Congress, sitting in special session here, the Socialists should not present a Presidential candidate if General de Gaulle stood for election as President of France. He said the Socialist Party in that case should campaign for Gen. de Gaulle.

The Premier, who is on a five-day tour of Algeria and the Sahara, met economic, military and administrative experts in Bone on Thursday. Local administration officials presented reports on economic possibilities of the Bone area.

After lunch, Gen. de Gaulle and his party flew south to the Sahara, stopping at smaller centres on the way to see oil developments there.

(UPI, Reuter)

TUNIS SHUTS DOWN FRENCH OFFICE

TUNIS (Reuter). — The Tunisian Government has officially closed the premises of the Alliance Francaise, France's worldwide cultural organization. The building houses a restaurant, a bar, an exhibition hall and offices.

The French Embassy refused comment, but an official protest is possible on Friday (today).

America to Try Orbiting Globe Round the Sun

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (Reuter). — The U.S. Army is expected this weekend to try to launch history's first artificial planet.

A Jupiter missile carrying three Sergeant missiles will fire the 30-pound man-made asteroid half-a-million miles into space, past the moon and into orbit round the sun, the Army hopes.

The "payload" code-named Juno II (Juno I was the Jupiter rocket whose nosecone was recovered intact after a spaceflight earlier this year) will be the Army's first space vehicle aimed to reach the neighbourhood of the moon.

It is given 33 hours 45 minutes to get that far — half the time allocated to the Air Force's Pioneer, which reached only about one-third of the distance because its rockets are not designed for slowing down to ease it into a lunar orbit.

If Juno does get into orbit round the sun, its name may have to be changed. A natural asteroid — the third discovered — already bears the name of the goddess, regarded by the Romans as the Queen of Heaven and Earth.

The Juno firing will test facilities for radio communication with vehicles in far space and provide information of use in the launching of the new series of satellites, some carrying animals, which was announced on Wednesday.

The first attempt in this series will be made late this month from the other side of the continent near Los Angeles. The animal-carrying vehicles to be fired later will have mechanisms designed to bring the animals safely back to earth.

Sputnik II, the world's first animal-carrying satellite, descended and burned up months ago and it now appears that the rocket carrier of Russia's Sputnik III has suffered the same fate though the Sputnik itself is still aloft.

B-G 'Not Sure' Of Hula Quiet

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — The Prime Minister declared here Thursday night that he hoped that the situation along the Hula front would quieten down, but he was not too certain that it would. He warned that what happened there yesterday could happen along the Gaza Strip border tomorrow.

Mr. Ben-Gurion was addressing the local Mapai Council, of which he is a member, on the prospects of the resettlement of the Negev in the next 10 years, and dwelt only in passing on the Syrian attacks.

Israel Calls for Security Council Session Today on Syrian Attack

MONTH OF BORDER VIOLENCE

Five acts of aggression were committed by the Syrians during the month of November. Together with the murder of the shepherd and the shelling of settlements on Wednesday, they form the basis of Israel's complaint to the Security Council. The November attacks were :

November 6: Syrian forces opened fire on a tractor driver who was ploughing south of Hula inside Israel territory. The Syrians used artillery and mortars. The fire was also directed on two settlements—Gadot and Hulata. Damage included the destruction of a cotton warehouse.

November 17: Mrs. Joyce Doran, wife of the British Air Attache, was murdered by shots fired from a Syrian position, about 26 metres inside Israel territory. The footprints of the attackers led across the Syrian border in the close vicinity of a Syrian Army position. Israel's repeated and emphatic demands for the removal of this position remained so far futile.

November 19: A plastic mine of Egyptian origin was found in a field situated in the northern demilitarized zone and belonging to Kibbutz Dan. U.N. investigators found that the mine had been there for about a fortnight.

November 20: Syrian forces opened fire in the direction of Pardess Khouri and a parcel of land south of Hula. There were no casualties.

November 24: Two armed Syrian soldiers crossed the border near Kfar Hanassi and abducted part of a flock of sheep grazing there. Acting on an Israel complaint, U.N. investigators found the trail of two Syrians and of the flock leading across the Syrian border.

Damage May Be Up to IL1M.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS. — U.N. Observers left early this morning for Kibbutz Gonen, to investigate the circumstances of the murder of its shepherd, Assaf Bieler, and the wounding of three others in the Syrian shelling which followed. The Observers took evidence from eye-witnesses and members of the Frontier Police and visited the other settlements along the 10-mile front which the Syrian guns shelled.

At all the blitzed settlements reconstruction work began this morning, starting with clearing away of the wreckage and assuring the supply of foodstuffs, kerosene lamps, and other necessities, as well as providing temporary housing for the roofless, most of them children.

Total damage caused by yesterday's artillery battering cannot be estimated yet, but local observers are agreed that it runs to more than half a million pounds and may amount to as much as a million. The heaviest cost will be for the repair and replacement of wrecked pumping installations, cowsheds, kitchens, dining rooms, stores, telephone lines, electric power pylons and other equipment.

In the early afternoon Mr. Shimon Peres, Director-General of the Defence Ministry, flew to the area to visit the settlements. Mr. Peres is understood to have made the trip at the special request of the settlements' representatives, and was asked by Mr. Ben-Gurion to give him a first-hand report.

In meetings with settlement committees, Mr. Peres told them that the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, ordered immediate advances to be paid to them from the Arnona Fund for War Damages.

Much motorized equipment was damaged, especially at Hulata which appears to have been singled out for the brunt of the Syrian attack. Damage there runs to hundreds of thousands of pounds, with Lehavot Habashan and Shamir following close behind.

At Shamir, the garage was totally razed. A new storage shed for farm produce and the central store are in ruins. At Lehavot Habashan the communal dining hall and the laundry are wrecked. Cattle and the vehicle park were the targets at Gadot, while Gonen and Ashmora (Dardara) suffered comparatively light damage.

From the many direct hits it appears that the Syrians had their guns well zeroed in advance on their targets. Shrapnel fragments found in the area show that some of the guns used for the barrage were of Soviet manufacture: 122 mm. howitzers.

Sporadic Syrian machine-gun fire was kept up during the whole night, probably in expectation of a punitive raid by the Israel Army.

Kibbutz Burial For Assaf Bieler

Jerusalem Post Reporter

MISHMAR HASHARON. — Assaf Bieler, murdered by the Syrians near Gonen on Thursday, was buried at this Emek Hefer kibbutz on Thursday afternoon.

Bieler and his wife, Tikva, were the first children of the kibbutz to be married. Before settling down in the kibbutz, they decided to respond to the appeal to help the understaffed border settlements, and were sent to Gonen.

Assaf, who was an expert on banana culture, was working as a shepherd along the border when he was murdered.

The funeral took place at 3.30 p.m. when a large contingent of his friends brought the coffin from Gonen. Mr. Y. Ephrati, M.K., and representatives of the Ihud Hakvutzot Vehakibbutzim, as well as many inhabitants of the area, were present. The Secretary of Mishmar Hasharon, Mr. M. Abor, eulogized the young man and his father recited *kaddish*.

The condition of two of the three settlers wounded in the shooting has shown a marked improvement at the General Hospital in Safad. The third wounded has been transferred to the Rambam Hospital, Haifa.

Rountree Itinerary

WASHINGTON (INA). — The State Department said today that its Middle East expert, Mr. William Rountree, is not slated to visit Israel on his tour next week. He may confer with Ambassador Lawson in one of the Arab states. Mr. Rountree is due in Beirut on December 8, goes to the Old City of Jerusalem on December 10 and motors to Amman. Two days later he plans to return to the Old City, then to Beirut and then on to Cairo. He is to leave Cairo on December 15 for Baghdad, from where he will fly to Athens.

'Grave Act of Aggression'

NEW YORK (Reuter). — Israel has asked for a Security Council meeting on Friday (today) to take up charges of "aggressive actions" by the United Arab Republic against border villages in the Hula area. Israel delegates here conferred in the morning with members of the 11-Nation Council.

Western sources indicated that they would prefer holding off a Council session until there had been a report from the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization on the spot.

The Israel note, addressed to Mr. Gunnar Jarring (of Sweden), President of the Council, by Mr. Abba Eban, Israel's Chief Delegate, requested Mr. Jarring "to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider a grave act of aggression committed on December 3, 1958, by the armed forces of the United Arab Republic against Israel territory in the Hula area in Northeast Galilee. The note read:

At noon on December 3, 1958, the fortified Syrian army post of Darbashiya opened fire on five Israeli shepherds tending their flocks on the grazing grounds, south of the village of Gonen, near a U.N. observation post. One of the shepherds was killed. A police patrol which came to their rescue was also subjected to heavy fire from the Syrian military position.

The fire continued till 16.00 hours when a heavy artillery barrage was opened by Syrian (U.A.R.) forces on all Israeli villages in the border area from Shamir in the North to Hulata in the South over a distance of about 15 kms.

Among the Israeli villages bombarded were Hulata, Gonen, Shamir, Notera and Dardara (Ashmora), Gadot and Lahavot Habashan. Three persons were injured as a result of these attacks, and severe damage was caused to property.

A cease-fire arranged by the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization for 17.00 hours was not honoured by the Syrian forces and their fire ceased only some time later.

Yesterday's act of aggression is but the latest and most serious in a number of attacks recently perpetrated by the Syrian forces against Israel territory which included, two weeks ago, the murder in cold blood by Syrians of Mrs. Mary Doran, the wife of the British Air Attache in Israel.

These attacks have now developed a character which threatens peace and security and constitute a serious breach of the U.N. Charter and the Israel-Syrian General Armistice Agreement. The Government of Israel accordingly turns to the Security Council to bring about an immediate end to these aggressions.

Cabinet Holds Urgent Session

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Cabinet decided on Thursday to demand an immediate meeting of the U.N. Security Council to consider aggressive actions by Syria. The decision was announced in a terse communique following a special Cabinet session in Tel Aviv following Wednesday's Syrian attack on villages in Upper Galilee.

The Cabinet decision was announced at the same time as the Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a list of six attacks by Syria on border settlements in November (see adjoining column).

On Thursday morning, the Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, Maj.-Gen. Carl von Horn, was invited to the Foreign Ministry by the Director of the Armistice Affairs Division, Dr. Avraham Biran, to discuss Wednesday's heavy attack by the Syrians.

It is understood that Gen. von Horn recognized the seriousness of the situation and promised to take action. The U.N. Legal Adviser, M. Paul Bertoud, and Dr. Biran's assistant, Sgan-Aluf Ya'acov Monbaz, were present.

Shepherd's Murder

The Foreign Ministry also gave details on Thursday of the investigation of the murder of Assaf Bieler, the shepherd who was slain by the Syrians. The probe was conducted by the Israel delegation to the Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission and a U.N. Observer.

They found that the shepherd was killed inside Israel territory. Bloodstains were found at the place of the murder in a narrow channel with steep slopes about 180 metres inside Israel territory. According to the structure of the ground and the evidence taken in the course of the investigation it was clear that the murder was carried out by soldiers who penetrated into Israel territory and murdered the shepherd at close quarters in cold blood.

UNESCO Education Seminar Opens in Tel Aviv

By MARK SEGAL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The mission of Israel as a meeting place of the Orient and the Occident was brought home here on Thursday night at the festive opening of the International Seminar on Adult and Workers' Education in the assembly hall of the Histadrut Executive Building.

The seminar is jointly organized by the Israel National Commission of Unesco, the Ministry of Education and the Histadrut.

Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion, in a written message, spoke of "his deep gratification in welcoming this seminar." "The importance of such a seminar could not be overestimated for Israel," the Prime Minister wrote.

"The success or failure of our country's efforts in adult education was of the greatest significance to our future development, he declared.

These sentiments were echoed by the Minister of Labour of the Ivory Coast, Mr. M. A. Fiankan. Speaking on behalf of the African delegates from Ghana, Nigeria, Liberia, French West Africa and Kenya, he declared that only adult education "will make it possible for the African peoples to take an active part in the continent's development. Without this, true independence is impossible."

The brilliantly-lit approach to the Executive Building was hung with flags of the 16 nations represented at the seminar. In the hall were present diplomatic representatives of the participating countries, as well as attaches from the embassies of the U.S., Great Britain and France. The president of the I.C.F.T.U., Mr. A. Geijer, Cabinet Ministers Aranne and Shitrit sat on the speakers' dais near the delegates, many of whom were in national dress. In the audience were representatives of labour and education in Israel as well as senior Government officials and senior Army officers.

Workers' education should strive to develop leadership for all ranks of the labour movement, and to develop a feeling of responsibility for the nation as a whole, the Minister of Education, Mr. Z. Aranne, said. He spoke of the indispensability of a single national language for fusing a nation — as had been the case in Israel.

Speaking of Israel's labour movement as an educational force, Mr. R. Barkatt, head of the Histadrut Political Department, spoke of the seminar's importance in facilitating an interchange of thought and experience.

The Assistant Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. M. Comay, spoke of the significance of this multilingual gathering "which is devoted to friendly policy rather than adopting resolutions."

The representative of the U.N. Technical Assistance Board, Mr. E. Ward, brought the greetings of the "family of U.N. agencies." There were few countries like Israel which had so much to offer in the field of adult education, he said.

Mr. H. Gottfruchi, Deputy Secretary-General of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions declared that "education was a pre-condition of political maturity and knowledge was necessary for independence and democracy."

Greetings were also brought from the Hebrew University.

The Director-General of the Ministry of Education, Dr. M. Avidor, presided.

Prof. La Gale, of the Rangoon Adult Education University, speaking on behalf of the delegates from Burma, Cambodia, Japan and Thailand, reported that most of the Asian delegates were senior officials in their countries' education ministries. He also announced that on his return to Burma, he would recommend that his Government invite an Israel labour organizer to remodel the Burmese trades unions.

Mr. E.H. Yapar, of the Turkish Ministry of Labour, spoke on behalf of the European countries: Cyprus Denmark, Greece, Italy and Yugoslavia.

A reception was held later by the Histadrut Executive.

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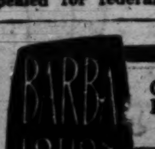

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Social & Personal

The Prime Minister and Mrs. Ben-Gurion on Thursday entertained to tea Mr. and Mrs. I. Rogosin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sunshine and Mr. Y. Gelber, manager of the Rogosin Rayon Works in Ashdod.

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The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, on Thursday received M. Barthelemy George Efinat, Deputy Director of the Intergovernmental Commission for European Migration, who is here on a week's visit as guest of the Government and the Jewish Agency.

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The South African Minister of Transport, Mr. B. Schoeman; the Director-General of his Ministry, Mr. D. Joubert, and the Minister's private secretary, Mr. D. Butler were on Thursday received by the Foreign Minister and the Mayor of Jerusalem.

•

The Board of Directors of the Bank Leumi gave a dinner party on Wednesday night at the Sharon Hotel, Herzliya, in honour of Dr. Georg Halpern, Honorary Chairman of the Board, on the occasion of his 80th birthday. Among the guests were the Ministers of Commerce and Justice; the Minister without Portfolio; the Governor of the Bank of Israel; the Director-General of the Foreign Ministry; members of the Jewish Agency Executive and the Chairman of the Council and two Governors of the Jewish Colonial Trust.

•

The Honorary Consul-General of Liberia and Mrs. Shlomo Moriel have given a reception at their home in Tel Aviv in honour of the Ambassador of Liberia and Mrs. E. J. Yancy. Among the guests were members of the diplomatic corps of both blocs, the Director-General of the Foreign Ministry and Mrs. Eytan, the Head of USOM and Mrs. Haggerty, and senior Government officials.

•

The first trees of a wood in honour of the Governor of Iowa, Mr. Herschel Loveless, were planted on Wednesday by the Jewish National Fund near Kibbutz Harel, in the Jerusalem Corridor, in the presence of the Governor.

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Mr. Yerahmiel Shrem, Manager of the Israel Office of El Al, has been appointed the company's representative in Italy. Mr. Yehoshua Marach will replace Mr. Shrem, who is expected to take up his new assignment on December 15.

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BIRTH

BAR-YAACOV—To Lois and Nathan Bar-Yaacov, a son—Isaiah Joseph, on November 19, 1958, in Washington, D.C.

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ENGAGEMENT

VICTOR—WURMBRAND

The engagement is announced between Mr. Jacob Victor and Mrs. Ruth Wurmbrand, Haifa, November 28, 1958.

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EXPRESSION OF THANKS

Mr. Harry Levy, general manager of the Sharon Hotel, wishes to thank all his patrons, his staff and friends for the flood of congratulations received on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

A cocktail, a dinner party . . . Let the Ramat Aviv Hotel Outside Catering Service take care of your next social event. Phone 22181, Tel Aviv. Be a guest in your own home. *(Advt.)*

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Shabbat begins tonight Jerusalem: 3.59
Tel Aviv: 4.17
Haifa: 4.06
and ends tomorrow. Jerusalem: 5.14
Tel Aviv: 5.12
Haifa: 5.12
Portion: Vayeshev
Haftara: Amos 2, 6—3, 8.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 4.15 p.m. Arvit, 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.00 p.m. Arvit, 5.00

Heichal Shlomo: Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: 8.00 a.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia). Tonight 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Arvit 5.15 p.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Hugim Lehithadshut Hahayim Hadati'im: Beit Hehalutzot, 14 Ibn Gvirol. Tonight: 5.00 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m. Maariv, & Kindling of Lights, 5.00 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.15 a.m. Minha, 4.15 p.m.

Beit Hamore (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 4.30 p.m.

Hugim Lehithadshut Hahayim Hadati'im (Keren Hill Hall 15 Shlomo Hamelech St.) Tonight: 5.30 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (25 Kiryat Sefer St., Ahuza): Shabbat: Shahrit, 9.30 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatehia Synagogue: Tonight: 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 4.30 p.m. Arvit, 5.00 p.m.

Sallo Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

ISRAEL NATIONAL
OPERA
Opera House
1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv
Tomorrow, Sat., Dec. 6, 8.30 p.m.
FLEDERMAUS
Sun., Dec. 7, 8.30 p.m.
NABUCCO
Tues., Dec. 9, 8.30 p.m.
FESTIVAL BALLET
Special Youth Performance at reduced prices.
Shortly:
MADAME BUTTERFLY
with Michiko Sunhara Japanese singer of international renown in the title role.
Tickets at the Box Office (10-1, 4-7). Tel. 27930. Subscriptions available at Opera House, Allenby Rd.

VISITORS' GALLERY: Arne Geijer

ICFTU Admirer of Histadrut

That Israel's trade union organization is among the best, if not the best of the member countries of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, is the verdict of its world President, Mr. Arne Geijer, after a week's visit here as the guest of the Histadrut.

"The only competitor in the standard reached is possibly Sweden, my own country," the sturdily built, grey-eyed ex-metal worker added. "Both Israel and the Scandinavian countries have achieved enrolment of over 90 per cent of regular wage earners in trade unions. Of member bodies of the ICFTU the largest segment is the European, with 20 million. Next is the U.S., with 13 million and third place is shared by Latin and South America and Asia with six million each. There are only two million members in Africa," Mr. Geijer said, "and this is our largest possible field for expansion.

"In non-Communist countries, there are some 150 million unorganized workers. The ICFTU is working in this field to the limit of its slender resources, contributed by member bodies. In contrast, the Communists, with government support, can put hundreds of thousands of organizers in the field."

It was difficult to keep Mr. Geijer off the subject of Israel and the Histadrut, whose working he seems to have quickly grasped during his short visit. "In Sweden," he noted, "TU and cooperatives are organised in separate bodies. In Israel they are together; but I think your system is best for your country and has an interesting historical development."

President of Swedish C.T.U.

Mr. Geijer began his working life in the metal industry, and as an enthusiastic adherent of the labour youth movement. He soon rose to be an officer of his union and in 1948 became its President. He is now President of the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions, and at the same time a member of the Upper House of Parliament.

"There are some interesting parallels between the political set-up in my country and yours," he stated, "but they should not be pushed too closely. Swedish labour has ruled with the aid of the Farmers Party generally since 1932. Today we have 111 out of 236 seats in the Lower House. We have a majority in the Upper House and a clear majority of one in both Houses in joint session. Since a bill if defeated in either House may go to a joint session, we usually get our way."

He did not think that it was bad for labour to have been in office so long. It led to political stability and improved standards for the workers.

On Friday (today), Mr Geijer flies to Stockholm. He has to meet the Government on Saturday to talk over policy for 1959, and the employers to discuss next year's wage agreements. But he is coming back to Israel again. "It took me two years to get here, since you invited me in 1956. But I love it." *A.S.S.*

Business Slump In Haifa Lower Town

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — One of Haifa's oldest business enterprises, the Henry Zimmerman Company Ltd., purveyors of building materials, is closing down at the end of the year. The 14 employees have received dismissal notices.

Mr. Zimmerman told *The Jerusalem Post* on Thursday that he was forced to close down because of the adverse economic situation "in the country in general and in Haifa in particular." The business was established 34 years ago and was one of the biggest of its kind in the country.

The building materials store in the Lower Town is one of over 50 firms in the quarter to close down during the past year. The defunct businesses included wholesalers, importers and commercial agencies. About half of them have removed to Tel Aviv, and a few to premises in Hadar Hacarmel.

The local Rotary Club has set up a committee to try and find a way of halting the quarter's economic stagnation.

A representative of the Lower Town business community told *The Jerusalem Post* that while Haifa business had been deteriorating steadily for the past few years, the introduction of comfortable and fast train connections to Tel Aviv had dealt the *coup de grace*.

Customers from Zikhron and even Hadera who used to do their shopping in Haifa now prefer going to Tel Aviv. Arab Gallilee residents who used to be Haifa regulars are also transferring their custom to Tel Aviv.

Engineers Get Rise Beginning January

Engineers, agronomists and architects in Government service will begin receiving the recently agreed upon rise in salaries as of January 1959, according to instructions sent to the various Government offices by the Paymaster General.

In addition these officials will receive payments on account of the difference between the new and the old pay scales for the months April-December 1958 in two payments during December and January. Each monthly payment will be: Grade 1 — IL250; Grade 2 — IL210; Grade 3 — IL180; Grade 4 — IL150; Grade 5 — IL120; Grade 6 — IL100; Grades 7 and 8 — IL85. The remainder of the back pay will be paid in six equal monthly instalments beginning in December.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

U.N. Blamed For Syrian Aggression

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) claims that the Syrians are encouraged in their frequent attacks on Israel by the attitude of the U.N. Observers Staff, which fails to warn them of their responsibility and tries to blur the issue by delaying reports and in the end even placing the responsibility on us.

Hatzofe (National Religious) also writes that the U.N. Observers, witnessing the flagrant breach of law represented by the attacks, should restrain the Syrians more firmly, or else a flare-up threatens.

Herut blames the Government for failing to react tellingly in every case, adding that the Sinai Operation could have put a stop to these provocations. But the Government ordered a retreat; the country needs a new leadership.

Do the Syrians and U.N. think that we can put up with attacks for long? asks **Ma'ariv.** Yesterday's casualty at Gonen must be the last. We do not want explanations. The calming down of the Israel-Syrian border is imperative. If U.N. is unable to obtain it, the Army will impose calm.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) stresses that more settlers in the border regions would do much to deter the Syrians.

Haboker (General Zionist) considers the voluntary immigration loan just another compulsory levy in disguise and asks why, if a levy is necessary, the organizers do not go to the Knesset for it. It is precisely because the immigration cause is holy to all of us that the necessary means should not be mobilized by such indirect methods. Public support will be more wholehearted and disciplined if matters are explained clearly and openly.

Ha'aretz (non-party) urges that the time has come to convert the bus cooperatives, not into state enterprises that would represent a burden for the Government but into share companies whose stocks the present members may hold. Thus the members will not lose out and the public will be able to control the companies better, and the companies will profit from the fact that managers will be selected for being good administrators and not successful campaigners.

Davar (Histadrut) refutes the left-wing parties' claim that we should learn from the French elections that a constituency system can only damage the cause of labour. Although the French Socialists have suffered a setback, retorts the paper, they should not regret their support of constituency elections since they have brought about a stable government.

Where to go

TODAY

• **Meet the Israeli:** — Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

JERUSALEM

• **Zoo:** — Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. Today: 8-3.30. Tomorrow: 9-6.

• **Exhibitions:** — New Exhibitions: 10 Years of Archaeological Activities, 1948-1958. Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Today: 9-1. Tomorrow: 10-1.

Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. 100 works of Jules Pascin (Bezalel Museum's Collection). Ludwig Schwerin, watercolours, gouaches and drawings. Paintings by Landau, of the Ecole de Paris. Woodcut Illustrations to Virgil, 1502 edition. Archaeological pieces from the Museum's collections. Samples of Primitive Sculpture. Bezalel Museum. Today: 9-1. Tomorrow: 10-1.

Oils, gouaches, watercolours and drawings by Helen Barth. Hanna Holzmann: Artistic Creations Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave., Today: 10-1, 3-6. Tomorrow: 10-2. Saturday last day.

Oil paintings by Kalman Hack. Artists House. Today and tomorrow: 10-1.

• **Recorded Concert:**— Music to Inspire (with background pictures—Mozart: Symphony No. 33. Liszt: Hungarian Fantasia for Piano and Orchestra. Schumann: Symphony No.3 ("Rhenish"). Public welcome. Y.M.C.A. 8.30.

• **Tours:** — Hebrew University conducted tour in English, daily at 12 noon, New University Campus.

Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting at 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061. Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

• **Meet Jerusalem Artists:** — Tonight and tomorrow night. Tourists and members only. Artists House, 9.30 p.m.

• **Film Shows:** — Israel Films daily, 11.30 Keren Hayesod Hall.

TEL AVIV

• **Restaurants:**— Italian specialities. Lunch, Dinner. Luky's Bar Restaurant, 3 Allenby Rd. First Class Italian menu at IL3. Phone 23752.

• **Exhibitions:** — "Wizo on View." Wizo Tourist Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, 9-3. "Sculpture in Israel — 1957-1958." Tel Aviv Museum, 10-4. Painters and Sculptors Gallery, 26 Rehov Weizmann, 10-1 4-7.

Israel Sculpture 1957-58. Biblical Illustrations by Chagall. Tel Aviv Museum. Today and tomorrow: 10-1. Admission on Saturday by tickets prepared in advance only.

• **Tourist Service:**— Visit Hadassah Club, 30 Rehov Hayarkon. Tel. 23239.

Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26825, 8-2 p.m.

• **Z.O.A. House:** — Tourist Service: 9 a.m.-1 p.m. daily.

HAIFA

• **Tourist Service:**— Hadassah Club, Youth Aliyah Offices, 22 Rehov Hehalutz, Tel. 67955.

Special Exhibition: Japanese Children's Drawings.

Monthly Exhibit: American Negro Art. Permanent Exhibition: Folk Art of European and Yemenite Jewry, Burma, Indians, Central Europe. Ethnological Museum, 19 Rehov Arlosoroff. Weekdays, except Monday and Friday 10-1; 6-8.30. Saturdays: 10-1.

NAHARIYA

• **Entertainment:**— Dzigan & Szumacher: "Zeh vi du gehst." Tzlil. 8.30.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Grand Hanukka Ball:**— Holyland Hotel. Transport by Taxi Israel. Double tickets at IL4.500 each from Cahana's Agency.

• **Morning Music:** Saturday Music Hour at Y.M.C.A., with organ and these records: Beethoven: Piano Concerto No. 1, op. 15. Liszt: 2nd of Symphonic Poems. 10.30 a.m. All Welcome.

TEL AVIV

• **Exhibition:** — Paintings by David Labkovski. Artists' Pavilion, 9 Rehov Alharizi, 10-1.

• **Chamber Music:**— Frank Pelleg (Piano), Yona Ettlinger (Clarinet), Gideon Roehr (Viola), Thelma Yellin (Cello). Tel Aviv Museum, 8.30.

• **Z.O.A. House:** — Gala Hanukka Party — Z.O.A. House Groups. 8.30 p.m.

• **Theatre:** — Habimah, "Cry, the Beloved Country," 8. Cameri: "Tonight We Improvise", 6.30; 9. Ohel: "The Respectful Prostitute", 8.30.

• **Israel National Opera:** — "Die Fledermaus". 8.30

• **Entertainment:** — Dzigan & Szumacher: "Zeh vi du gehst". Ohel Shem Hall, 6.45; 9.15.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:** — School of France and School of Paris. Opening today by the French Consul, Haifa, M. Jean Binaud.

First floor: Japanese Water Colours. Fortnightly Exhibit: Composition by Haim Nahor. Municipal Museum of Modern Art. 10-1, 4-7.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

Saturday, Dec. 6: "Cry, The Beloved Country"; Tel Aviv.

Sunday, Dec. 7: "Cry, The Beloved Country"; Tel Aviv (auspices Tel Aviv-Yaffo Labour Council).

"Each Had Six Wings"; Rishon LeZion, (auspices Rishon LeZion Labour Council).

Monday, Dec. 8: "Hanna Senesh"; Tel Aviv (Children's Performance).

"Each Had Six Wings"; Hadar Hall, Givatayim (auspices Ramat Gan Labour Council).

Tuesday, Dec. 9: "Each Had Six Wings"; Tel Aviv (Children's Performance), 11 a.m. Evening performance at 8 p.m.

"Cry The Beloved Country"; Afuleh.

Wednesday, Dec. 10: "Each Had Six Wings"; Tel Aviv (Children's Performance), 11 a.m.

"Hanna Senesh"; Tel Aviv (100th Performance).

"Street of Stairs"; Holon.

Thursday, Dec. 11: "Hanna Senesh"; Tel Aviv (Children's Performance) 11 a.m.

"Street of Stairs"; Tel Aviv 8 p.m.

"Cry, The Beloved Country"; Jerusalem, Edison, 9 p.m. (Auspices Jerusalem Labour Council).

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

Saturday, Dec. 6: "Die Fledermaus", 8.30.

Sunday Dec. 7: "Nabucco", 8.30.

Monday, Dec. 8: "Die Fledermaus" (Special Soldiers' Performance), 8.30.

FORTHCOMING PREMIERE:
MADAME BUTTERFLY
Guest Soprano: MICHIKO SUNAHARA from Japan, in title role.

RAMAT GAN

"Rinat" Choir (Cond. Gari Bartini) sings old, modern, Israel songs. Beit Zvi. Wed., Dec. 10, 8.30 p.m.

Bill Provides Three Years' Jail for Not Paying Alimony

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Husbands who desert their wives and who refuse to pay alimony as set by the courts may be sentenced to jail for up to three years; they will be set to work in jail and their wages will be sent to their wives as alimony.

This was stated in Jerusalem on Wednesday by the spokesman of the Ministry of Justice in describing a draft law — Amendment to the Penal Law, Desertion of Wife and Children — which is soon to be tabled in the Knesset.

(The bill contains no provision for working wives who desert their husbands who cannot work for any reason.)

The husband may receive one year for refusing to support his wife, and three years if she is pregnant. A second offence brings a three-year jail sentence.

If the husband claims he cannot obtain work to pay his wife alimony, the burden of proof for this falls upon him, and not upon the authorities.

If parents (or guardians) desert their children, they are liable to prison terms of one year for those in the 6-14 age group (in some cases up to 18); three years in prison for those under six years; and seven years in prison if their desertion or lack of care endangers the life of the child.

Responsibility for Children

Under the present law, parents are liable to a three-year maximum term and they are responsible for the offspring only up to the age of 12.

At present, deserted wives, after obtaining a court order for support, could have their husbands sent to prison for three weeks out of every month for non-payment of alimony by applying straight to the Execution Office and not to the court. The new draft law places jurisdiction for jailing a person exclusively in the hands of the courts.

It also aims to plug a loophole in another draft law, submitted some months ago to the Knesset, which abolishes mandatory imprisonment for the non-payment of debts.

W. Germans to Build Cairo Lorry Plant

ULM, West Germany (Reuter). — The Five Year Plan organization of the U.A.R. and the West German engineering firm of Kloeckner-Humboldt-Deutz have signed a contract to erect a lorry manufacturing plant in Cairo, the West German economic news agency, V.W.D., said on Tuesday.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Givant, 38 Keren Hakayemet, 2393.

TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 63526. Zeidnur, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63851. Yaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Kastel, 147 Ibn G'virol, 22116. Ziva Hatikva Qtr., 32403.

JAFFA: Galinka, 19 Rehov 4, 83429. **RAMAT GAN:** Magen, 30 Bialik 73671. **PETAH TIKVA:** Briut, 13 Hovevei Zion. **HOLON:** Ribak, Kikar Struma. **RISHON:** Amami. **REHOVOT:** Levinsky, 170 Herzl, 95-1091.

HAIFA: Hamizrah, 87 Herzl, 3211.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Mekor Baruch, 31 Rehov Tahkemoni, 2894. Moriah, Bak'a, 14/4, 3431.

TEL AVIV: (Day): Marpe, 77 Allenby, 63487. Kitaiewicz, 22 Hayarkon, 63566. Yehuda Halevi, 91 Yehuda Halevi, 65159. Bracha, 234 Dizengoff, 25440. Hagalil, 80 Ben Yehuda, 23358.

JAFFA: Dajani, 92 Sderot Yerushalayim, 82986. (Evening): Schwartz, 17 Allenby, 24553. Ahva, 165 Dizengoff, 24717. Moskowitz, 25 King George, 62650. Abrahami, 9 Erlinger, near Central Bus Station. **JAFFA:** Dajani, 98 Sderot Yerushalayim, 82986. **RAMAT GAN:** Pinci, 41 Hibat Zion, 72821. **PETAH TIKVA:** Fishbein, 6 Hafetz Hayim. **HOLON:** Briut, Rehov Sokolow. **RISHON:** Amami. **REHOVOT:** Levinsky, 170 Herzl, 95-1091. **NATANYA:** Trufa.

HAIFA: Asuta, 86 Herzl, 2706.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Hameiri, 71 Beitlehem, 61457. Dr. Oren, 62 Agrippas, 5475.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 25748. Dr. Har-Even, 35 Sheinkin, 25411. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff. Dr. Timon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 81374. **HOLON:** Dr. Dukur, 12A Shikun Amami, Tel Giborim.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Hameiri, 71 Beitlehem, 61457. Dr. Shumert, 7 Gaza Road, 61474. Dr. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 3688.

TEL AVIV: Same as today.

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Forest Planted For Sonnabend

A wood commemorating the late Dr. Yehezkiel Sonnabend, who passed away on January 7, 1956, is to be planted on Sunday morning in Ya'ar Harofe, at Mevaseret Yerushalayim. The wood is sponsored by the Afridar Housing Corporation and the South African Zionist Federation.

Dr. Sonnabend was born in Poland in 1899. He was 56 at the time of his death.

An Appreciation

Although well known to his friends here, little is known among the general public of this dynamic personality who came to this country from South Africa only several years before his death. His strong will and determination laid the foundation of a modern garden city, thus leaving a living monument to others of how modern towns are built.

Dr. Sonnabend was Professor of Sociology in Johannesburg, Lecturer of Anthropology at the Hebrew University, Acting General-Manager of Afridar, Ltd., and the first Mayor of Ashkelon. He was active in many South African Zionist and communal organizations, and played a leading role in the life of South African Jewry for years.

He published the results of his extensive field work among the indigenous races of Africa in a series of books and scientific papers. His versatile pen was not confined to scientific matters, but was equally adept in the sphere of journalism.

In his last analytic book, a volume entitled "About Myself and Others," he described himself as a deep thinker about Judaism and its relation to various world problems.

At the outbreak of the last war, Dr. Sonnabend volunteered for military service, was seconded to the British Army and later attached to the American Fifth Army in Italy. He was honoured in the King's Birthday List in 1944 and was awarded the Order of the Star of Italy. He received the latter decoration for his work as liaison officer with the Partisans. *D. E.*

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Tel Aviv Stock Market

DECEMBER 4, 1958

Pop. Loan 1949/69 (IL10)	96½
4% Comp. Loan 56/67	71
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. 3	96½
3½% Comp. Loan	65½
3½% War Loan 54/59	97
3½% Travel Dollar x)	95½
6% Reg. Sterling "A"	97½
Def. Loan Bonds 6½% f)	102
6½% Def. Bonds f)	101½
6½% Def. Bonds g)	102½
6½% Loc. C. Debs. f)	101½
6½% Loc. C. Debs. g)	101½
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (Ldn.)	279
6½% Bonds 58/65 f)	104½
ditto g)	112½
Keren Hayesod	
6½% Deb. 58/68 f)	102½
ditto g)	107½
6% Deb. 59/68 f)	101½
ditto g)	102½
Igroth 6½% Deb. 58/65	102½
Rassco 6½% Deb. 58/64	
Class "A" f)	101½
Class "B" g)	109½
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.	84
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	146½
Bearer Savings Cert. '59	95½
Bk. Leumi Investment	
Ord. sh. 'B' reg.	146½
Ata ord. 'B' sh.	80
"Kurdaneh" ord. 'B'	80
7% con. debs. 59/68	84
"Teva" ord. sh.	81½
Pal. Cold St. ord sh. reg.	135
Pasa 4% debs. 40/64 reg.	80
Shur 4% debs. 56/65	90½
Nir 5% pref. sh.	94½
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh.	81½
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	88
5% debs.	82
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	55½
Meller ord. sh. reg.	1035
Pal. Brewery 8% con. debs	75
Assis Bejarano "B" sh.	65
Nesher 6% debs "A" 55/64	117
Pal. Potash "A" ord. sh.	51
Dead Sea Works	
5% Deb. reg.	286
Delek ord sh. "C"	85½
Mekorot pref. sh.	78
Jordan Exploration Co.	
Ord. sh. reg.	60

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupon; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with C.o.L.; x) in % of IL1.800.

SECONDARY SCHOOL physics teachers will spend two days of their Hanukka holiday in listening to lectures in the Weizmann Institute on how to teach the construction of the atom.

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HANUKKA
לילדים
TOY FUND

Notices to the Public

"HUMAN RIGHTS" STAMP

The Post Office Administration takes pleasure in announcing the forthcoming issue on Wednesday, December 10, 1958, of a 750 Pruta denomination postage stamp to mark the 10th anniversary of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights.

This stamp will be on sale at all post offices and at the Philatelic Services, 132 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv, as well as the special philatelic counters of the G.P.O., Jerusalem and the Nahala Post Office Branch, Rehov Ha'Gilead, Haifa.

Particulars concerning sale of the new stamp and first day covers, as well as continued sale of this stamp will be posted daily on notice boards of all post offices.

Both stamp and cover were designed by Mr. Imanuel Blauschild, of Tel Aviv.

NOTICE TO IMPRESARIOS

Further to our previous notices, we again wish to draw the attention of impresarios to the fact that after January 1, 1959, no exemptions will be granted on stamp excise tax levied on tickets for appearances of foreign artists.

All exemptions already granted will be subject to review before final approval is granted.

E. GILDAN,
Director of Customs Division

New Wireless Set Licenses

The Management of the Postal Services wishes to inform the public that new licences for wireless sets are being distributed via the Post. The new forms will replace the former licences.

Distribution of the new forms will be completed within two weeks. Recipients are requested to pay for the new licences and to present the new forms when making the payment.

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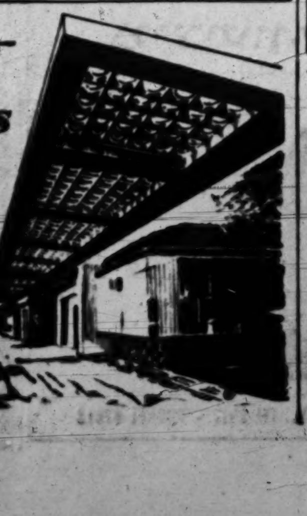

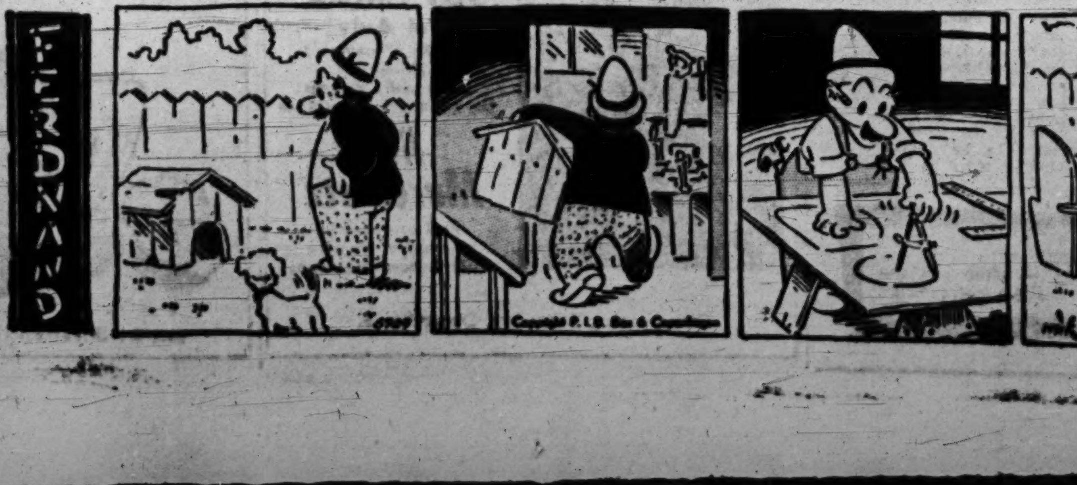

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Today's Postbags

The Weather

FORECAST: Partly cloudy to cloudy with regional rain.

Outlook for Shabbat: Partly cloudy with possibility of rain in the morning.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	46	8	12	13
Tiberias	51	13	19	21
Haifa Port	59	14	20	21
Natanya	74	13	20	21
Tel Aviv Kirya	70	12	21	21
Tel Aviv Port	77	14	19	20
Lydda Airport	66	11	22	23
Jerusalem	66	9	17	17
Beersheba	42	12	22	23
Sdom	52	16	24	26
Eilat	33	13	26	25

A) Humidity at 2 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

RAINFALL (in mm.)

	A.	B.
Haifa Port	1.9	57.6
Natanya	12.4	28.8
Tel Aviv Port	1.4	33.7
Tel Aviv Kirya	2.0	45.9
Lydda Airport	3.9	33.7
Mt. Cana'an	12.8	81.0
Nazareth	2.2	28.8
Jerusalem	0.3	20.8
Tiberias	4.1	22.1
Beersheba	9.5	3.0

A) For 24-hour period ending 8 a.m. Dec. 4.
B) Total since August 1.

ARRIVALS

M. Pierre Purcelle, Director of the Algerian Plant Protection Department and supervisor of the Mediterranean Citrus Growers Organization's fruit-fly extermination campaign, for a two-week visit as guest of the Ministry of Agriculture. (by Air France).

Dr. W. Cegla, one of the Israel delegates to the Asian Regional Rotary Conference, from New Delhi.

Mr. Louis Pincus, of the Mapai Centre, from the U.S., where he took part in the Histadrut campaign. (by El Al).

TOURISTS AND ISRAEL TRAVELLERS!

Save money and buy famous French perfumes: Joy, Dior, Balmain, Femme, Worth, Replique etc. Scotch Whisky, French Cognacs, Liqueurs, Havana Cigars, American Cigarettes are also at your disposal at Lydda Airport. After terminating your passport and custom formalities and before boarding your plane, visit the DUTY FREE SHOP in the Exit-Hall. Only foreign currency accepted. (Advt.)

OVER 500 immigrants arrived in Haifa on Thursday, most of them from Eastern Europe. Some 100 boarded the s.s. Israel in Italy.... **IN THE** late afternoon, the s.s. Artsa brought another 400 immigrants. They are remaining on board until early Friday morning when they will be taken to development areas.

• • •

OVER 300 Egged members on Wednesday contributed blood to the Magen David Adom blood bank as part of the Society's current drive for blood donors.

• • •

THE KIRYAT BIALIK and Kadima local councils have been proclaimed "immigrant localities" by the Minister of Interior. The order was issued in consideration of the large immigrant population within the councils' limits.

Travel Tax Relief For Foreign Residents

If foreign residents buy flight or ship tickets for their own use with foreign currency, the tickets will henceforth be exempt from travel tax, according to an order gazetted by the Minister of Finance on Thursday.

The order also exempts from payment of the tax widows with a certificate from the Director-General of the Ministry of Religious Affairs affirming that they are travelling abroad in order to obtain *halitsa* from their brother-in-law.

BURMESE OFFICERS AT NATANYA ULPAN

NATANYA. — The 51 Burmese officers and soldiers who are here to study agricultural cooperative methods are now at the King David Hotel and studying Hebrew in a special Ulpan school. A kindergarten has been set up for the 11 children of the members of the group.

11 FINED FOR PART IN COMMUNIST RALLY

TEL AVIV. — Eleven persons accused of illegal assembly during a Communist demonstration outside the American Embassy here in July were fined IL25 each in the Magistrates Court on Wednesday.

The unlicensed demonstration was in protest against the entry of Western forces into Jordan and Lebanon. Miss Tamar Sneh, daughter of the Communist, M.K., was one of those fined. *(Itim)*

Torchlight Parade in Capital To Usher in Hanukka Tomorrow

Jerusalem Post Staff

More than 1,000 Jerusalem schoolchildren are expected to march in a Hanukka torchlight parade from the Generali Building down Jaffa Road to the Binyanei Ha'ooma on Saturday night, the first night of Hanukka.

The parade will start at 7 p.m. in Bar Kochba Square near the Municipality when Cantor M. Stern lights the first Hanukka candle commemorating the triumph of Judas Maccabeus over the Greeks in 165 B.C.E. and the rededication of the Temple in Jerusalem. Mayor Gershon Agron will address the gathering after which the parade will start off to the strains of music provided by the Police Band.

Meanwhile, the holiday distribution of toys to immigrant centres and settlements by *The Jerusalem Post* Toy Fund has gone into its final stages in preparation for Hanukka parties in most Israel kindergartens on Friday (today). In the Negev, a dust-covered tender with Constable Yitzhak Zamir of Ofakim behind the wheel, has been working hard during the past few days in an attempt to make the Friday deadline.

Patish, Peduyim, Ranen, Maslul — stations on Constable Zamir's route which have often been targets of infiltrators' sabotage—had smiles of welcome for Constable Zamir and a hearty *Hag Sameah* as he came into view.

Similar missions have been undertaken by police volunteers in the Tel Aviv area, where they have been busy since Thursday morning distributing toys from the central Toy Fund store at the I.C.I. warehouses to expectant children in 160 kindergartens in the area.

The only one apparently not in on the holiday spirit was the Weatherman at Lydda Airport who forecast a possibility of showers for Saturday.

Toy Fund Still Taking Gifts

Cash contributions to the Toy Fund during the past two days amounted to IL1,606.280, bringing the total so far to IL12,345.682. Gifts will be accepted all through Hanukka week.

(For Toy Fund pictures and list of donors see Page VII).

Amidar Initiates Playgrounds Project

TEL AVIV. — Eleven new playgrounds in development areas will be the nicest gift of all this winter to thousands of new immigrant children from Kiryat Shmona in Galilee to Ofakim in the Negev. The playgrounds are to be laid out by Amidar at an estimated cost of IL40,000.

Israel Sends Two Infiltrators Home

Israel returned two infiltrators to the Jordanian authorities at Mandelbaum Gate in Jerusalem on Thursday. One of the infiltrators, a 24-year-old Negro from French Sudan, Othman Abdul Karim, who lived in the Old City before crossing the border, told his Israeli guards that he was sorry to leave Israel where he had eaten "the best meals of my life."

Mahmud Ali Ahmad, 28, another infiltrator from Jordan who was caught two months ago, was also returned across the lines.

Near Beit Guvrin, in the Jerusalem Corridor, Jordanian authorities returned 90 head of sheep belonging to Israel Beduin and villagers. *(Itim)*

High School Teacher Group Unrecognized

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Ministry of Education on Thursday issued a statement reaffirming that it would continue to negotiate only with the Teachers Association on teachers' salaries and conditions of work for teachers, including secondary school teachers.

The statement followed a meeting in Jerusalem the preceding day between the provisional committee of the unauthorized Secondary School Teachers Organization and the Director-General of the Ministry, Dr. Moshe Avidor, at which the former requested that their break-away organization, which had sponsored the recent strike of secondary school teachers, be granted recognition.

The organization is scheduled to hold its inaugural conference during Hanukka.

Mystery of The Swiss Watches

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — When a Customs Officer last week opened two one kilogram packages from Switzerland, the contents of which were stated to be sweets, he was surprised to find several dozen valuable Swiss watches.

His curiosity was aroused when a telegram arrived from the Swiss postal authorities requesting the return of the packages.

The mystery deepened when a second telegram arrived from the Swiss post office, asking for the return of another four packages. The officials looked on their shelves, but in vain. They were gone without a receipt from the addressees. The police hope to crack the case soon.

45,000 Unmarked Eggs Confiscated

Inspectors from the Food Controler's Office confiscated 45,000 unmarked eggs in dozens of shops in the Tel Aviv area during the past week, it was officially reported on Thursday night. The eggs, some of which were decidedly not fresh, had been put on the market with a view to taking advantage of the price differential between fresh and cold storage eggs. All the confiscated eggs were sold as fresh.

League Leaders Face Easy Slate

By **KEITH BEECHER**

Although only early in the season, the shape of things to come in the National League is already perceptible. The view that Haifa's two sides, Hapoel and Maccabi, and hopes that Jerusalem Hapoel would join in the race for the honours with reigning champions, Tel Aviv Maccabi, are proving correct. At this stage, the third week of the 1958-9 season, these four sides, in fact, top the table, with three points apiece.

Leaders, Tel Aviv Maccabi, should not run into any trouble on Saturday in their home date against Natanya Maccabi, despite the latter's great win last week. Jerusalem Hapoel, who are in second place, also have a home game, and their visitors, Kfar Saba Hapoel, who have yet to gain a point, are not likely to get it in the Capital.

Haifa Maccabi, in third, entertain Tel Aviv Betar on their own ground. The Betarites have not settled down this reason — having earned one point out of four — and are probable losers. Hot favourites to win the League crown this season, Haifa Hapoel, who hold fourth spot in the table, are the only side of the top quartet away. They visit Ramat Gan Hapoel, who should not stop Haifa's steady advance.

The most interesting meeting on the card should be between Tel Aviv Hapoel and Petah Tikva Hapoel, on the former's ground. Petah Tikva finished runners-up to Tel Aviv Maccabi last season but have not yet got going properly, while Tel Aviv Hapoel are not showing top form either. The clash, however, should provide interesting and forceful soccer.

In League A, Hadera Hapoel are the only side with maximum points. They meet their nearest challengers, Kiryat Haim Hapoel, on the latter's pitch. This should prove a humdinger of a game.

Third placed Bnei Yehuda have an easy home date against Rehovot Maccabi, so there might be changes in the League positions here by Saturday night.

FIXTURES: National League: T.A. Hap. vs. Petah T. Hap.; Ramat G. Hap. vs. Haifa Hap.; J'lem Hap. vs. K. Saba Hap.; T.A. Mac. vs. Natanya Mac.; Haifa Mac. vs. T.A. Betar; Petah T. Mac. vs. Jaffa Mac. League A: Hadera Mac. vs. T.A. Hakoah; Bnei Yehuda vs. Rehovot Mac.; Sha'arayim Mac. vs. J'lem Betar; Rehovot Hap. vs. Affula Hap.; Mahane Y. Hap. vs. T.A Shimshon; Kiryat H. Hap. vs. Hadera Hapoel.

40 pr. Rise in Milk Price Likely

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Interministerial Economic Committee is to meet in Jerusalem on Sunday to decide on an increase in milk prices estimated at 40 pr. per litre (20 pr. per bottle), it is learned in Jerusalem.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, has proposed that the 85 pr. per litre subsidy paid to dairy farmers be cut to 45 pr., with the 40 pr. difference being taken up by the consumer. The Ministry of Agriculture has proposed that the subsidy be cut by only 20 pr. and the retail price be raised by that amount.

It is believed that Mr. Eshkol's proposal will be accepted at Sunday's meeting.

Toronto Financier Is Top Bond Buyer

A leading Toronto industrialist and financier, Mr. Percy Gardiner, has purchased $75,000 in Israel Bonds to aid Israel as "the strongest friend of democracy in the Middle East."

The acting Director of the Bond Office in Israel, Mr. S. Applebaum, said that the purchase is the largest single investment in Bonds made by a non-Jew in the history of the Bond drive in Canada.

Mr. Gardiner, who is a Director of the Bank of Nova Scotia, presented a check for his purchase to Dr. Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, Ohio, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Israel Bond Organization, at a dinner at Holy Blossom Temple in Toronto celebrating Israel's 10th anniversary. His purchase was made in honour of Rabbi Abraham L. Feinberg, spiritual leader of the Temple.

Tennessee Governor Buys Loan Bonds

Governor Frank Clement of Tennessee and Mrs. Clement on Thursday announced their intention to purchase Immigration Loan Bonds. They told the Chairman of the Loan, Dr. Y.E. Foerder, that they were tremendously impressed with the country's readiness to sacrifice for the absorption of immigration, it was officially announced on Thursday night.

The Editors Committee of the Israel press met with the Director of the Loan on Thursday in Tel Aviv to receive a first hand report on the methods to be used in administering the Loan drive.

Passenger Loses Sight On Trans-Ocean Trip

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A 62-year-old woman lost the sight of her remaining healthy eye while crossing the Atlantic aboard the s.s. Israel 10 days ago. Mrs. Bessie Velick, an American citizen, lost the sight of one eye last year as a result of glaucoma, an eye disease, which leads to blindness unless surgery is applied at an early stage.

During the voyage to Haifa, she suffered a sudden attack on her second eye. The ship's doctor, Dr. Ilsar, got in touch with a specialist in Rome by radio-telephone, but it was too late, as the stage at which an operation could help had already passed. The stricken woman left the ship in Gibraltar.

The vessel arrived in Haifa from New York on Thursday morning with 70 tourists and 12 returning residents. Among her passengers was Devorah Steinmetz, 7, who had undergone a perilous brain operation in the U.S. to save her from progressive paralysis from a tumor. Her father who had accompanied her, said her condition had much improved. Though she is not yet completely cured, the child can now at least scamper about unaided.

An afternoon paper, "Yediot Aharonot," had published an account of the child's plight and the trip to the U.S. was reportedly financed by contributions from readers.

Listen in
Saturday, 1 p.m.
"Bimot u'Vadim"
("STAGE AND SCREEN")
on
"TONIGHT WE IMPROVISE"
at the
CAMERI THEATRE

Nahmias Tells Police To Restrict Press Statements

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV. — Police have been issued with strict instructions not to reveal the name of persons arrested and arraigned on any charge until they have appeared before a magistrate in open court, Mr. Y. Nahmias, Inspector-General of Police, told newspaper editors at Beit Sokolow on Thursday.

Not only must the name not be revealed, but no hint as to the identity of the accused is to be given by initials or any other means, Mr. Nahmias said.

Police will be permitted to reveal that a crime has been committed, the circumstances, and that a person or persons have been arrested.

After a suspect has been arraigned in open court any further particulars in connection with the case can only be given out if they emerge at a public hearing.

Police will not be allowed to reveal statements made by witnesses or potential witnesses, nor will they be permitted to disclose that they have or are likely to obtain witnesses. What the accused said on arrest or on being imprisoned may also not be revealed unless the facts have already emerged in open court.

Mr. Nahmias pointed out that the instructions followed recent declarations by the Attorney General that he would in the future enforce the rules of contempt of court in circumstances which indicated that the proper trial of a suspect might be prejudiced by premature revelation of facts in connection with his case.

Two Dailies Charged With Contempt

TEL AVIV. — Mr. A. Dissentchik, the editor of "Ma'ariv" and Mr. N. Moses, the publisher of "Yedioth Aharonoth" and two reporters from the two papers on Thursday pleaded not guilty to charges that reports published in the two papers on a case that was *sub judice* constituted contempt of court.

The charges against the two papers are in connection with items published in the case of Raphael Blitz for the alleged murder of P. Piatelli.

Hearings on the charges were postponed to May 3.

HEALTH CENTRE OPENS IN UMM EL-FAHEM

HADERA. — The 7,000 Arab inhabitants of Umm el-Fahem village in the "Little Triangle" on Thursday celebrated the festive inauguration of their new health centre. The Minister of Health, the Military Governor and senior members of the Hadera district offices participated.

Joanovici Applies For Order Nisi

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Joseph Joanovici, the French scrap iron dealer wanted by French authorities for alleged financial irregularities on Thursday filed a request with the High Court of Justice for an order *nisi* against the Minister of Interior to show cause why he should not refrain from attempting to deport him. The High Court will hear the request on Friday (today).

He also requested a temporary injunction to prevent his immediate deportation pending conclusion of the hearing on the request for the order.

Joanovici was arrested on Thursday afternoon in Haifa following his return from Jerusalem, where he had gone to consult his attorney in connection with the filing of his application to the Court.

In his brief to the High Court, Joanovici pointed out that his deportation means in fact his being handed over to the French authorities, as no other country has been willing to accept him. He further claims that such a step would be illegal as long as there is no formal extradition treaty between Israel and France which also pertains to his specific case.

Bribery Trial Put Off Till Today

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The trial of the Land Settlement Officer, Joseph Pinhasovitz, 39, which was to have begun on Thursday morning, has been postponed for 10 days at the request of the accused. His mother-in-law died on Wednesday night and Pinhasovitz asked the Court for an adjournment so that he could attend the funeral.

Pinhasovitz faces a bribery charge. He was arrested on November 16 when police allegedly found in his pocket IL2,000 in banknotes the numbers of which they had marked in advance. The money was said to have been given him by Shukri Hassan, whose land dispute with the Custodian of Absentee Property was pending before Pinhasovitz.

Margulis, U.S. Labour Zionist Leader, Dies

NEW YORK (INA). — Dr. Abraham Margulis, a former leader in the Labour Zionist movement in the U.S., died on Thursday after an illness of six weeks. He was 71.

Seven years ago, the movement established two projects in Israel in his name — a wood of 10,000 trees in Ya'ar Hagiborim and a cultural centre, Beit Abraham, in Hadera. Born in Poland, Margulis studied at Berne, and came to the U.S. in 1913.

Japanese Reject Neutrality Demand

TOKYO (UPI). — Foreign Minister Aiichiro Fujiyama said on Thursday that the Soviet demand that Japan adopt a neutral policy ignored realities.

He was commenting on Wednesday's Soviet note in which Russia warned against a new U.S.-Japanese military treaty as increasing the threat of war in the Far East and called for Japan to assume a neutral policy. "In considering the actualities of the present international situation, I believe that the Japan-U.S. security treaty is necessary."

Earlier, Mr. Shinichi Kondo, Director of the Foreign Ministry's Information and Cultural Bureau, issued an official statement charging the Soviet note was interference in Japan's internal affairs.

In Moscow, Japan and Russia signed a trade agreement on Thursday for mutual purchases up to $35m. which could bring about a 40 per cent increase in Soviet-Japanese trade.

The agreement, signed at the Ministry of Foreign Trade here, provided for trading of Soviet coal, lumber and other products and an equal amount of Japanese industrial items.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry Counsellor, Mr. Morisabu Seiki, who signed for Japan, said the $35m. "is our most optimistic estimate and might not be reached — it all depends if enough commodities are offered at competitive prices."

U.S. ENDS EMERGENCY OIL SUPPLY TO JORDAN

AMMAN, (Reuter). — The U.S. Government ended emergency deliveries of petrol to Jordan this week, and Jordan took over responsibility for its own supplies, an American Embassy spokesman announced on Thursday.

The U.S. started flying in bulk loads of petroleum products after the Iraqi revolution in July cut off Jordan's normal sources of supply. The spokesman said the total value of the supplies sent was $5m.

4TH CHINESE WARNING

HONG KONG (Reuter). — Communist China has given America its 44th "serious warning," alleging an American naval patrol plane intruded on Chinese territorial waters off Chekiang Province on Wednesday, according to the New China News Agency.

HANUKKA BALL

Hovevei Yerushalayim is running the raffle at the Hanukka ball sponsored by the Holyland Hotel in Jerusalem on Saturday night and not as reported in Thursday's paper. Proceeds of the raffle will go to Hovevei Yerushalayim's civic education activities.

Coup d'Etat In Colombia Fails

BOGOTA. — The former Colombian dictator, General Gustavo Rojas Pinilla and his son Carlos Rojas, were reported prisoners Thursday night in a Colombian Government frigate cruising off the coast, with the Government in complete control of the situation.

Forty more persons alleged to have been involved in a plot to overthrow the Government of President Albert Lleras Cameros, are also reported under arrest.

President Lleras said in a statement issued on Thursday that the conspirators had planned a *coup* for last Saturday during a labour rally. The murder of several leading politicians was planned, he said.

Both Houses of Parliament were reported to have lifted the immunity order covering their members, making it possible for an investigation to be conducted among a few of General Rojas' followers in the Senate and Lower House.

LOCAL BYE-LAWS prohibiting smoking in public places of entertainment in Rehovot, Rosh Pina and Beisan were gazetted on Thursday. The bye-laws also prohibit eating sunflower seeds and peanuts in places of public assembly.

Cables in Brief

RAILWAYS. — Communist China is employing 300,000 men on building railway links with the Soviet Union, North Vietnam, Mongolia and North Korea, the Nationalist Central News Agency said on Thursday. The agency said all the projected railway lines would radiate out from the "rice bowl" province of Szechwan in the Southwest.

TREMORS. — Three comparatively strong earth tremors sent scores of people running out into the streets of Siena, Italy, during Wednesday night. No damage or casualties were reported.

294,822 Wins Top Payis Prize

TEL AVIV. — Top prize of IL30,000 in the Mif'al Hapayis lottery draw on Thursday went to number 294,822. No. 139,611 won IL10,000, while nos. 286,579, 230,219, 292,513, 235,044 and 121,794 won IL1,000. Nos. 240,675, 289,117, 114,176, 178,563, 094,179 070,926, 141,187, 193,916, 152,847, and 245,849 won IL500. In the additional drawing, number 324,522 won IL10,000. Tickets ending in nos. 1, 6 and 7 won IL2.

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Mr. and Mrs. A.P. MICHAELIS
take pleasure in inviting their friends and relatives to the BAR MITZVA of their son
DAVID
On Saturday, December 13, 1958, Service at the Emet V'Emuna Synagogue, Gan Rehavia, Entrance 5, Jerusalem, at 8.30 a.m.
At home: 6 Rehov Shlomo Molho, 11.30—2.00 p.m.
This is the only intimation.

A memorial service on the 10th anniversary of the passing away of

Zadok Abraham Chelouche

will take place at the graveside at the Old Cemetery, Rehov Trumpeldor, Tel Aviv, on Sunday, December 7, 1958 at 12 noon.

The Family

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

The Second Instalment on Subscription Tickets for 1958/59
in TEL AVIV is due
by DECEMBER 31
Payments are accepted at I.P.O. Offices, Mann Auditorium, 2nd floor (Rehov Dizengoff entrance), daily 10-1, 4-6; Fridays: 10-1.
Balance Voucher (which is attached to each ticket) to be presented.

THE MIGDALOR CINEMA, TEL AVIV
FRENCH FILM WEEK IN ISRAEL
under the distinguished patronage of the Ambassador of France, M. P.E. Gilbert

Saturday, December 6
On the occasion of FRANCOISE ARNOUL's visit to Israel and her personal appearance at the performance of
LA CHATTE

Sunday, December 7
CHARMANTS GARCONS
Starring Daniel Gelin, Henri Vidal, Zizi Jeannemaire

Monday, December 8
LES AMANTS
with Jean Moreau, Jean-Marc Boury

Tuesday, December 9
LE GORILLE VOUS SALUE BIEN
a top thriller starring Charles Vanel and Lino Ventura

Wednesday, December 10
LA LOI C'EST LA LOI
Starring FERNANDEL

Thursday, December 11
MIRROR A DEUX FACES
Starring MICHELE MORGAN, and BOURVIL

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Those interested should apply in writing to:
Operations Department,
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in conjunction with the Central Competitions Committee of Engineers and Architects in Israel, hereby announces the holding of a
PUBLIC COMPETITION
among local architects and engineers for the design of
The Central Restaurant in Technion City
Members of the Jury comprise: Prof. J. Ratner; Mr. D. Carmi, Architect; Mr. S. Rosov, Architect; Mr. J. Ben Gera, Engineer; and Mr. A. Berger, Engineer.

Prizes:

1st	Prize:	IL2,000
2nd	Prize:	IL1,500
3rd	Prize:	IL1,000
Purchases:		IL 500

The final date for the submission of designs is: February 8, 1959.

Tender copies for a fee of IL3 are obtainable at the following branch offices of the Israel Union of Engineers and Architects: 16 King George Ave., Room 24, Jerusalem; 200 Rehov Dizengoff, Tel Aviv; 24 Rehov Shabtai Levy, Haifa.

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A. The Contemporary Chair
B. Dining Space in the Contemporary Home
C. The Living Room
D. The Storage Wall of the Living Room
Lectures begin: Sunday, December 7, 1958 at 8 p.m.
2. Advanced English
Lecturer: Mrs. Y. Keis.

Lectures are given every Wednesday at 8 p.m.
The above courses are offered at the James de Rothschild Centre, Merkaz Hacarmel, Haifa. Registration may be effected at building No. 207, Technion, Hadar (Tel. 67818), or at the Rothschild Centre on the day of the lecture.

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During the first decade of Statehood, the Jewish population has increased threefold. There is no other country in the world capable of absorbing so large a population increase, in so short a time by its own efforts.

The Jews of the Diaspora have been aiding the absorption of this immigration in Israel. These Jewish residents of foreign states pay local taxes as citizens of those states. In addition, however, they have regularly given part of their wages and profits to Israel.

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BUY IMMIGRATION BONDS

THE JERUSALEM
POST

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Friday, December 5, 1958.
23 Kislev, 5719 23 Jamad Awal, 1378

PATTERN OF AGGRESSION

SYRIA'S unprovoked bombardment of Upper Galilee border settlements on Wednesday fits into a ruthless pattern of aggression that began to take clear shape last month. During November Syrian soldiers violated the peace no less than five times. The forms which these acts of violence took ranged from murderous sniping attacks to the construction of a Syrian army position inside Israel territory; what all had in common was their deliberately provocative nature.

Wednesday's attack was by far the most serious and extensive armed action taken against Israel from the United Arab Republic since the provocations that preceded the Sinai campaign. It seems little short of a miracle that the well-prepared artillery barrage on a wide front claimed no greater casualties, for the direct hits scored by the U.A.R.'s Soviet-made howitzers left little doubt that they had been carefully zeroed on selected targets. It was only the preparedness of the border settlers — whose long experience with the constant menace had taught them that days devoted to digging shelters, though denied to more productive labour, were well spent — that prevented a massacre.

But the gravity of the border situation cannot be judged by the cost in life and property alone. Yesterday's Cabinet decision to call for an immediate session of the United Nations Security Council was not taken lightly. It represents an appeal to the world organization's supreme body charged with the maintenance of world peace to take the necessary action, and in good time, in order to prevent the further deterioration of an already intolerable situation.

Recent experience with appeals for United Nations action in this direction has been little more than discouraging, however. The Syrian position from which the shots were fired that killed the wife of the British Air Attache on November 17 remains a constant menace despite repeated and emphatic Israel demands for its removal. Moreover, although an immediate investigation into the cold-blooded murder was undertaken in which the Israel authorities extended U.N. observers every cooperation, and despite the clear evidence pointing to Syrian responsibility, the British Government has as yet not even reacted to the extent of placing the blame for the dastardly act.

First though unofficial reactions from United Nations Headquarters yesterday, following the anouncement of Israel's decision to summon the Security Council, indicate that the urgency of the danger to peace is not as obvious as it should be. News dispatches quote Western sources as saying it would be preferable if consideration of Israel's complaint were postponed until the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization will have made a thorough on-the-spot investigation. While it cannot be expected that the 11-man Security Council should take immediate action upon the strength of a complaint by any one of its members — though a precedent could be found when the world organization took determined and immediate action against aggression — the available evidence of recent provocations against Israel by the United Arab Republic should be enough to convince the United Nations that Israel's demand that it be assured a measure of safety from border attacks is not based on an isolated incident, however grave.

The increasing violence on the Syrian border, if it is to be understood correctly, should be viewed against the background of the intensified anti-Israel campaign of hatred and threats currently disseminated by Abdul Nasser's propaganda organs and so completely adopted by Baghdad Radio.

Compromise Due on UNRWA

Arabs Shocked by Threat to End Handouts

By JESSE ZEL LURIE

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—THE 81 delegations to the General Assembly's Special Political Committee, who have sat through almost three weeks of often tempestuous, if fruitless, debate on Arab refugees, have been compared to little men in a transparent Christmas ball. When the ball is shaken a dense blizzard arises, but it dies down in a little while, leaving the pretty little scene serene and unchanged.

In order to prevent another lengthy debate that leads nowhere, it now appears to have been decided that no resolution on refugees will be introduced until a day or two before the debate closes next Friday.

The resolution will be an Arab-American compromise returning to UNRWA's original suggestion that a technical study of its operations be made to improve efficiency and relations with host countries.

So far the debate has had virtually no effect on the fate of the refugees and on public opinion in this country, which supplies 70 per cent of UNRWA's funds. The Special Political Committee's deliberations might as well have been carried on within a glass globe, unheard by anyone on the outside. Except for the Israel, Arab and Yiddish reporters, the U.N. press corps virtually ignored it. With one or two exceptions, everything had been said before — in fact ten times before, at each Assembly from 1948 through 1957.

The exceptions were the addresses by the American and Israel delegates, each of which introduced a new consideration into the debate. Each merited a small story in a few of the New York papers plus a commendatory editorial on Abba Eban's address in the "Times." In addition, the "Herald-Tribune," every now and then, included a paragraph on the debate in its daily U.N. summary. And that was the extent of the New York press coverage of a dozen committee sessions.

Press Account

The "New York Post" was the only local paper (except for the Yiddish press) that tried to cover the real story, which was taking place in Dag Hammarskjold's 38th floor suite. Joseph P. Lash, "Post's" U.N. correspondent, wrote one brief account of the break between the Americans and the Arabs and Mr. Hammarskjold's attempts to work out a compromise.

The reason Mr. Hammarskjold's task has been so difficult is that the Americans have found themselves virtually alone in their pronouncement that UNRWA was not "the proper way to handle the refugee problem" and should be abandoned when its present mandate expires on June 30, 1960.

Despite this lack of support, the Americans can be adamant because they hold the power of the purse. They pay 70 per cent of UNRWA's budget and the United Kingdom supplies another 20 per cent: two countries out of 81 provide 90 per cent of the budget. It would seem logical to assume that it would be useless for the U.N. to take any action on Arab refugees with which these two countries are not in full agreement.

U.S. Attitude

Why do the Americans insist on a change? In the undiplomatic language of the delegates' lounge they say:

> We can go to Congress and say: give us $200 million, and we'll settle the Arab refugee problem. But we can't go to Congress and say: give us $30 million every year, year in and year out, while the refugee problem gets bigger and bigger.

In diplomatic language, the Americans have other cogent arguments. In his address to the Committee, George M. Harrison recalled that when the last extension of UNRWA's mandate had been under consideration in 1954, the U.S. agreed that the agency should continue for another five years (1955-1960),

> in recognition of the fact that large projects then being planned for the resettlement of refugees in the Jordan Valley and the Sinai would require time to complete. At that time the United States Delegation made clear that if such projects were not carried out the United States attitude would inevitably have to undergo thorough re-examination. Regrettably, the large-scale projects have not moved off the drawing board.

This was "a failure due primarily to the attitude of the governments concerned and of the refugees themselves." Today, he said, there were more refugees who needed help than there had been in the past, despite the expenditure in ten years of $300m., two-thirds of which had come from the U.S. In the view of the U.S.:

> It is not good enough consciously to perpetuate for over a decade the dependent status of nearly a million refugees. The refugees themselves, and particularly the younger generations, are apparently coming to realize that much of their future will depend on their own efforts to improve their status. The 'growing appreciation of the desirability of self-support and of rehabilitation' which the Director has reported is a significant indication that the refugees are realising that the continuation of the present system is not in their interest. Finally, those governments whose contributions year after year have made it possible for UNRWA to sustain the refugees are becoming increasingly critical of the dole that they are called upon to perpetuate.

The only other delegate who urged a change in the *status quo* as a matter of urgency was Abba Eban. His offer to pay compensation may have been inspired by the State Department, who, over the years, have continuously told the Israelis: "Do something. Break the deadlock."

Offers Rejected

And over the years, the Israelis have acquiesced, each year offering a little more. As Israel grows older and stronger, she can afford to be more generous, but tactically, she knows that it might be better to make no offers at all, since in the present political climate, all offers are twisted out of context and contemptuously rejected by the Arab delegates.

Mr. Eban's address, however, had one unexpected repercussion. It was featured in the Jordan press, which may be an indication that some of the refugees are ready for a new deal. The Arabs therefore quickly resurrected Dr. Izzat Tannous, a "professional refugee" and a member of the Syrian delegation. The Iraqi delegate asked that he be allowed to speak as the Director of the Arab Refugee Office. Mr. Eban pointed out the incongruity of a Syrian delegate speaking in another capacity but did not make an issue of it.

Mr. Tannous, as expected, said that Eban's "so-called offer" was conditioned on the willingness of the refugees to give up forever their rights to their homes and their country, "and therefore, the '30 pieces of silver' offered by the Israelis are categorically rejected."

The remainder of the debate offered nothing constructive. Ahmed Shukairy, another ex-Palestinian who represents Saudi Arabia, appointed himself as the chief Arab spokesman. He spoke three times, always at great length, and he was the only Arab to distribute his text — over 30 pages in each address.

The Soviet Union, which has never contributed a ruble to the Arab refugees, kept silent. None of the Eastern Europeans spoke, except Bulgaria. The Arabs, however, claimed in the behind-the-scenes talks that the Soviets would vote with them.

Irish View

The Asian-Africans generally supported the Arab claim to repatriation. The Irish delegate, speaking for the first time on refugees (Ireland was not a member in 1947) said that the refugees had a right to compensation "not by Israel alone but by the United Nations." Belgium, France, the United Kingdom, Netherlands, Australia, New Zealand and Holland gave lip service to the U.S. demand for a study, but none agreed that UNRWA should be abandoned. Although delegations might grow impatient, said Canada, they could not abandon their efforts to help the refugees.

Even though the Americans may have to retreat temporarily from calling for something better than UNRWA they have accomplished a great deal. They shocked the Arabs into the realization that handouts won't continue forever. The Arabs became panicky and struck out in all directions. Washington, unwilling to make a final break with them on this issue, will therefore compromise. The American spokesman announced on Wednesday that there have been some "encouraging developments" along these lines. But in the heat of debate the Arabs were forced to embrace the principle of self-help to get the refugees off the dole, and the Americans are unlikely to let them forget it.

Of course, the Arabs hedged about self-help, throwing in many phrases about their not giving up their rights to Palestine, but once self-help is recognized and encouraged, integration into the Arab economies follows naturally.

Readers' Letters

GUAVAS AND OLIVES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — When reading yesterday's article by your Economic Correspondent — "Export or Plough Under" — I I wondered that he did not mention the guava, a tree which has been cultivated to such an extent in our country in recent years that the markets overflowed with the rotting fruit. Yet canned guava, when it loses its unpleasant smell and flavour, is far superior to most fruits that we have to offer and an article greatly in demand in England. Besides, excellent jam and jelly can be made of the unripe fruit with relatively little sugar. Why do we not try to compete with this article in European markets instead of sending preserves of fruits which are much cheaper and better in cooler countries?

Incidentally, I have heard English housewives complain about our tinned apricots, which they found too small with three bigger ones on top. Such methods should be avoided.

At this opportunity permit me to mention another waste. Three years ago you printed a letter in which I regretted that nothing was done to collect the olives of thousands of trees in private gardens which, if sent to oil factories, would help to save foreign currency. In response to my letter an official of the Haifa department of the Ministry of Agriculture came and inspected the trees and found that the yield was even better than usual, as these trees are watered along with the rest of the garden. He promised to consider our suggestion that on certain days collection centres be set up where the olives could be sold. I know most owners of big trees would prefer even low prices for their olives to having them rot. Yet nothing further has been heard since.

Yours, etc.
ILSE PIETRKOWSKI
Kiryat Haim, November 30.

TRAFFIC COURT DELAY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — This morning I was summoned to appear in the Jerusalem Traffic Court at nine o'clock to answer a charge for an offence committed last April. There were some 60 of us, all called for the same hour.

There was no way of knowing in which order we would be called and so we were all obliged to wait in the courtroom until our respective turns came. I was not called until 12 noon, and the last case was reached about one p.m. As the average wait was thus two hours, some 120 man-hours, or more than two week's work, were wasted.

Why is it not possible for the court clerk to summon 15 persons for nine o'clock, 15 for 10 o'clock and so on, so that a maximum of one hour may be spent instead of two, three or four?

Yours, etc.,
N. S.
(Name and Address Supplied)
Jerusalem, October 20.

CONDUCTOR'S INDISPOSED

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I refer to your critic's statement (Musical Diary of November 16) about an alleged "flagrant breach of professional etiquette" on my part and I should be obliged if you would kindly publish my apology for an unfortunate situation in which I found myself at the end of the first part of the concert in which Miss Bravermann participated. I suddenly felt unwell and had to leave the rostrum at once.

Yours, etc.,
GEORGE SINGER
Conductor
Tel Aviv, November 27.

JERUSALEM RAILROAD

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I was shocked to read in today's paper that Mr. Savidor considers the "route between Jerusalem and Tel Aviv" "one of the most difficult in the world etc."

Yours, etc.,
T. PELZ
Haifa.

Railways Replies

On the said occasion I did not say that "the route from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem was one of the most difficult in the world," but I described it as one of high gradients and very sharp curves (some of them even below 150 metres), which render the terrain extremely difficult.

It should be noted that the line was originally constructed as one-metre gauge, then converted by the Turkish authorities into 1.05 m. gauge and subsequently by the British into standard gauge, all this without altering the alignment and its narrow gauge characteristics.

This imposes very serious limitations on speed and the composition of trains on the line.

M. SAVIDOR
General Manager
Israel Railways
Haifa, November.

Postmaster: Why Tariff Went Up

Personality Profile: Chaim Ben-Menachem

BEN-MENACHEM

TO be a doctor was Chaim Ben-Menachem's dream ever since the days when he stood outside the window of the secular school in his native Polish town of Radom, trying to catch the teacher's words. He did not dare walk in: his father was an orthodox man who wanted him to go on to a *yeshiva*, and in any case he could not support him in school on his meagre earnings as a tailor.

But the boy outside the window attracted the teacher's attention, and the school's principal ultimately prevailed on the father to let Chaim attend it. Knowing only Yiddish, he had to learn Russian and then Polish; but the way to the study of medicine appeared open.

It was blocked again when the boys of the upper forms joined the Polish army and Ben-Menachem joined up with them. He remained a soldier until the Lwow pogrom, when he decided to leave school and the country which he had considered his own for a time. Joining Hashomer Hatzair, he made his way to Trieste, where the group he was with were swindled of the little money they had. The Italian government sent them to Genoa and later to Naples; they worked for the peasants of Capri until their boat sailed for Alexandria.

Arriving in this country in 1919, at the age of 20, Ben-Menachem still cherished his dream of becoming a physician. After a spell of work in Hadera that brought him down with malaria, he enrolled at Tel Aviv's Herzlia Gymnasia. When he finally overcame the obstacle of Hebrew, fighting broke out in Tel Hai and he responded to the Hagana's call for help for the Galilee settlement. Ultimately he graduated, but when in 1921 he arrived in Vienna, eager to start at the university, the quota system prevented him from registering at the medical school and he took up philosophy.

A life of penury and fights with the non-Jewish students followed. Ben-Menachem taught Hebrew at a *halutz* training farm, was a stable groom for a time, organized strikes because the food provided by the employers was uneatable, worked in a factory and ultimately returned here, his hopes of studying shattered.

After working as a road labourer in Galilee and a farm worker at Gan Shmuel, in 1926 he found himself in Jerusalem, where the University had just been founded, looking for a job to enable him to continue his studies. Tending Professor Adler's laboratory animals left him enough time and money to take up mathematics and biology. He had to give it up when his son was born in 1934 and his wife became ill, but in the meantime he had scored a success: he had succeeded in domesticating the golden hamster—attempts at it had failed both in Germany and in Japan—and in raising a strain of these prolific animals, thus adding a fifth laboratory animal to the four breeds employed until then.

His dream of becoming a physician has just been realized—in his son. "But I did nothing to persuade him to choose this career."

When the 1936 disturbances started, Ben-Menachem joined the Hagana HQ in Jerusalem. He hid arms in the University's grounds and was reprimanded by its President, Dr. J.L. Magnes; but when the British arrested him, it was Magnes who bailed him out.

In 1942, when it became clear that the Mandatory authorities were in sharp conflict with Zionist aspirations, it became essential to find out the government's plans, and Ben-Menachem was one of the men who formed the nucleus of Haganah's Intelligence Service in Jerusalem. After the war, when the rescue of European DPs became the focus of Agency endeavour, he helped to organize the stream of "illegal immigration" from Europe, where he remained until the inception of the State.

• • •

BEN-MENACHEM entered the postal service almost by accident. A chairman of the workers' organization at the University, he had been in contact with Labour leaders such as Akiva Govrin and David Remez. When the latter became Israel's first Minister of Posts, he invited Ben-Menachem to direct the ministry. Ben-Menachem objected he knew nothing about the job; Remez told him to learn it. He was to look after everything except the issue of new postage stamps, which the new Minister wanted reserved for himself.

Ben-Menachem learned the job as deputy to Zvi Prihar, who had been delegated in the pre-state days of 1948 to organize Israel's communications network, but by 1951 he was on his own.

"For a year and a half I studied our conditions and our needs," says Ben-Menachem, "then I went to Switzerland, which has an excellent postal system, to Belgium, to Paris and Luxembourg. I began to understand the problems so that I could benefit from expert advice."

The skeleton staff that was left over from the mandatory administration was enlarged. Good engineers were taken on. The first funds for the development of a modern postal service came from the Export-Import Bank. Switzerland and Belgium provided further loans, and German reparations have provided approximately one-quarter of the money invested.

NO Israel Government department except the income tax office has been the target of so many complaints as the postal and the telephone services. Buildings are small and not equipped for efficient service. Clerks work slowly and are not always courteous. It takes ages to have telephones installed. Inter-urban connections are overloaded.

Ben-Menachem understands that a modern economy depends on efficient communications. He also realizes that these have not yet caught up with the country's development. He and his engineers can account for the many shortcomings about which citizens complain. They can only say that improvements are constantly being effected both in staff education and training and in the installation of new equipment, as in direct dialling on inter-urban lines.

But Ben-Menachem adds that the public also tends to blame the postal services unjustifiably. "Whenever someone calls up my private number in Jerusalem by mistake, I ask the caller to try again so that I can investigate whether the equipment is to blame for his having got the wrong number, but I never get a second call."

The public is also liable to forget improvements quickly. It was no small task to organize the network of mobile post-offices in the outlying settlements of Galilee and the Negev. And the inter-urban telephone service has vastly improved, now that you can dial between the Capital and Haifa and Tel Aviv, as compared with last year, when an urgent call often required hours to go through and people sometimes preferred to jump into a taxi to finish their business instead of fraying their nerves and losing valuable time in reaching an office or a business partner by phone.

• • •

THE post-office has become the object of violent public controversy owing to the new rise in postal and telephone rates. It is argued that they are not justified, that before raising prices every effort should be made to streamline services and cut down expenditure.

The Postmaster-General is not deaf to these arguments. He admits that efficiency among installation and maintenance crews is not up to the mark. "But this is true of much of the work done in this country." Post-office clerks, however, are working under a constant strain, according to Ben-Menachem, not only owing to the clamour of the public to be served without delay but also owing to the fixed schedule of the postal service.

"Although there is room for streamlining and higher efficiency in the service, the increase in fees was unavoidable," says Ben-Menachem.

Investments in our postal services already amount to approximately IL60m. In five years they will have increased to IL100m. They will have to be paid back and paid back with interest. In 1953/54 the post-office deficit amounted to 14 per cent of income. This meant that the government subsidized the mails — though not the telephones. Every year as costs rose, the gap grew, and now stands at 20-25 per cent of gross income. At the same time, even loans out of the development budget have to be paid back at six per cent interest.

"It may well be that income from telephone calls will decline during the next few months, as the public will try to talk less owing to higher prices. But experience has shown that after a certain period people get used to higher prices and we are sure that the number of calls will soon rise again and thus keep up or increase the profit from the telephone service," says Ben-Menachem.

Asked about the possibility of setting up stamp-selling machines, Ben-Menachem complains bitterly about the damage done to telephone booths and the widespread lack of respect for public property. Fuller automatization cannot be effected until vandals stop stealing money from the collection mechanisms, and ripping directories. "We now plan new booths, made of glass, so that you can see what the people inside them are doing."

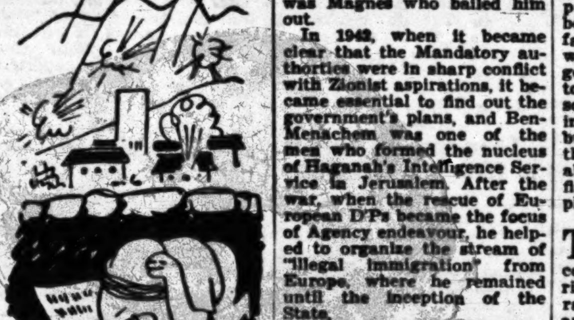
Like other government department heads, Ben-Menachem has turned schoolmaster. Dozens of candidates are being trained for every branch of the postal service. The Post Office maintains its own school for technicians, to handle its complex equipment. It is now being equipped with boarding facilities to provide accommodation for young people from outside the capital. Loans and reductions are available as well.

Ben-Menachem is now looking for a woman he can send abroad for six months' training in the guidance and supervision of telephone operators. She will be appointed inspector of the exchanges and, it is hoped, ultimately eliminate much of the public irritation with the standard of performance of our operators.

Stable groom and road worker, animal breeder and intelligence service organizer — all this seems strange training for a Postmaster-General. But ours is still a country of improvisations. Perhaps our next Postmaster-General will be equipped for his job in a more conventional manner. If he is, this will be largely due to the respect for study that characterizes today's improvisers.

GERDA LUFT

ELI **By Meir**



"Eli says he must confess he had lost sight of this Who is a Jew business."

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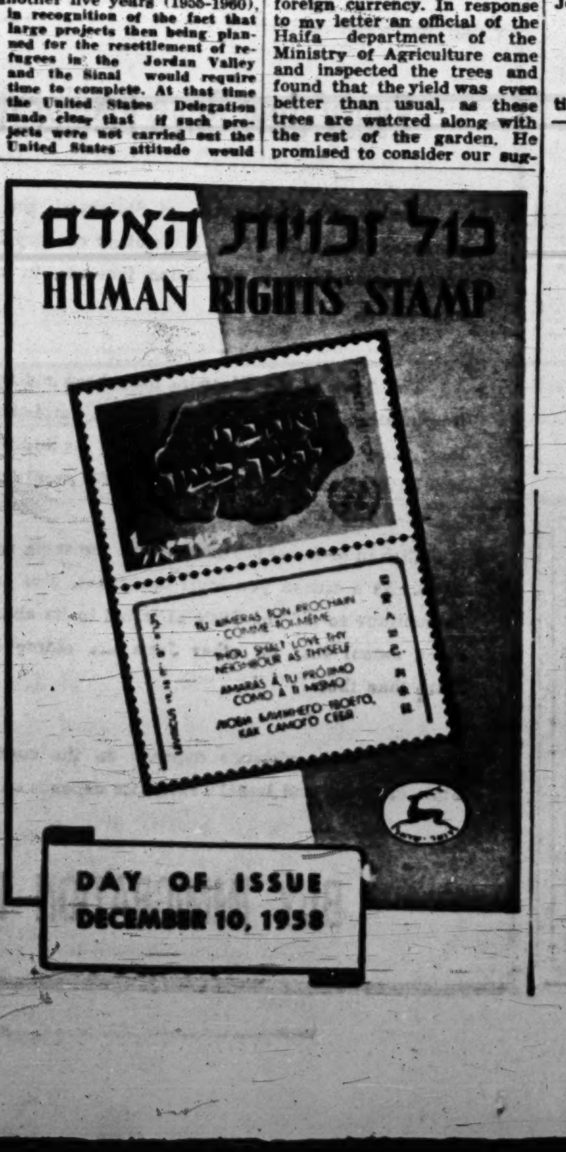

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DECEMBER 10, 1958

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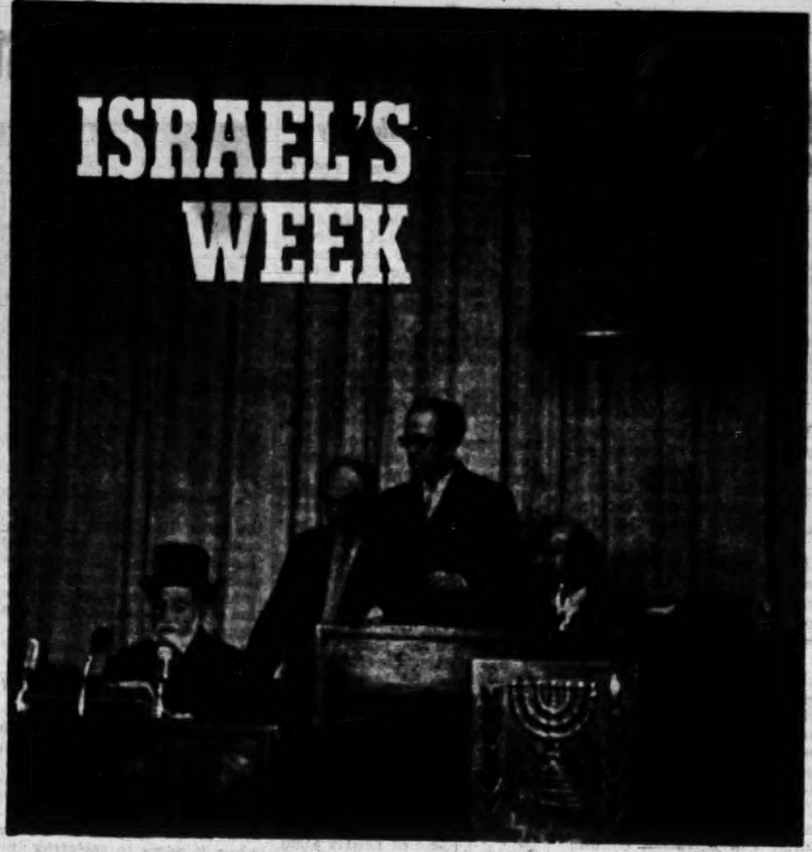

Rabbi Toledano taking the oath of office as Minister of Religious Affairs in the Knesset. Photo Yaron

THE SYRIAN BORDER FLARED up again when an Israel shepherd was killed and three other members of Upper Galilee kibbutzim were wounded in the heaviest artillery duel that the Huleh Valley has seen since 1948... **THE EGYPTIAN SCHOONER MASSOUD** which had strayed into Israel waters in Haifa Bay was confiscated but it was decided to release the crew and cargo... **THE ATTENTION OF THE SYRIAN AUTHORITIES** was brought by the U.N. to their invasion of the demilitarized zone in setting up a military position just North of the Sea of Galilee.

RABBI TOLEDANO TOOK OFFICE as Minister of Religious Affairs after a three day debate in the Knesset and despite the Rabbinate's efforts to deter him.

THE LONG AWAITED RAINS finally brought relief to farmers who had feared drought... **THE FIRST MACHINES** in the Rogosin Rayon Plant in Ashdod were put into operation... **THE NATIONWIDE DRIVE** for the immigration loan got under way with a mass meeting in Tel Aviv.

THE NUMBER OF SUPREME COURT JUSTICES will be increased from nine to eleven, the Cabinet decided. **EIGHTEEN DELEGATES FROM EUROPE, ASIA AND AFRICA** opened an adult education seminar... 53 **MORE BURMESE ARMY MEN** arrived for a year to study kibbutz methods... **TWO AMERICAN GOVERNORS** and several other VIP's were visiting the country and more were expected in coming weeks.

Death On The Border

HOSTILITIES flared up again along the Syrian border following a Syrian attack on Israel shepherds taking out their flocks to graze as usual, well inside Israel territory near Kibbutz Gonen.

The sequence of events was what has tragically become a "traditional pattern": one Israeli wounded, Syrian fire pinning him down, a small border patrol trying to extricate him and also brought under fire. Soon reinforcements came, engaged the Syrian position and managed to take out the wounded, whose number had meanwhile risen to four. One of them died en route to hospital.

Simultaneously Syrian positions in the entire section opened up artillery fire on eight Israel border settlements, doing heavy damage. Israel artillery returned the fire, the U.N. observers tried to arrange a cease-fire but the Syrians failed to stop shooting by the arranged deadline.

Again the Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization was called in to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, again Israel pointed out the gravity of the situation, and again the U.N. promised to take steps with the Syrians.

Editorials in the press put a fair share of the blame on the U.N. for not acting energetically enough in the past weeks against Syrian aggression and pointed out that the increase in the frequency and intensity of Syrian attacks was at least in part attributable to this soft attitude. While official Israel circles still tried to play up to the situation the man in the street was beginning to ask whether it was not time again to teach the Syrians a lesson.

The Rabbi Sworn In

DESPITE heightened pressure from Religious party circles and from the Chief Rabbinate, as well as from Orthodox circles in the U.S., Tel Aviv's Sephardi Chief Rabbi Ya'acov Toledano stood his ground and was sworn in before the Knesset as Minister of Religious Affairs. Rabbi Toledano filled the vacancy left by Moshe Shapiro of the National Religious Party, which quit the Government over its majority decision on the rules defining who is a Jew for census purposes. The Religious party insisted that the rules were not in conformity with traditional religious law *(halaha)*.

Among those who tried to induce Rabbi Toledano not to accept his new post was Rabbi Yehuda Lev Maimon, veteran religious Zionist leader and himself a former Minister of Religious Affairs. Letters and messages urging Rabbi Toledano to reverse his acceptance were also received from Israel Chief Rabbis, Herzog and Nissim. The pressure movement culminated — on the eve of Rabbi Toledano's oath of office — in a unanimous decision of the Council of the Chief Rabbinate which stated that "as the rules on registration (on Who is a Jew) have not been abolished and as long as the three-member ministerial committee has not been dissolved, Rabbi Toledano's joining the Cabinet is tantamount to assisting in the infringement of the authority of the *halaha* and of the holy tradition of Israel."

Rabbi Toledano retorted by stating that the Council's decision was not an order but a piece of advice. "Advice can be accepted or not accepted. I do not accept it," he was quoted as saying. As a result, the Council decided to convene again to consider the implications.

Few of those who were not involved in the dispute realized that meantime the substance of the argument has shrivelled considerably. The two main points of the original regulations concerned the registration of adults and of children of mixed marriages. The rule on adults was that persons who declared *bona fide* that they were Jews should be registered as such; Prime Minister Ben-Gurion himself amended this rule, adding the condition that the person involved should not be of any other religion. It was reported at the time that, thus amended the rule was acceptable to the Religious party.

The main issue in dispute was the second regulation, according to which children of mixed marriages could be registered as Jews if the parents wished them to be Jews and even if a non-Jewish mother chose not to become converted to Judaism herself. This rule was indeed contrary to the *halaha*. Prime Minister Ben-Gurion rescinded this regulation altogether pending the decisions of the three-member Ministerial Committee appointed to draw up new regulations on the subject.

However, by this time the Religious Party was already in opposition and now that its prestige was involved, it demanded as a condition for re-entering the Government that even the first regulation be abolished, and that the Ministerial Committee too be disbanded.

The Rabbi Corrected

THE Knesset devoted almost its entire agenda this week to the Toledano-registration issue. First came two non-confidence motions submitted by the opposition and charging that a letter on the subject, written to Chief Rabbi Nissim in the Prime Minister's name by his secretary, was an insult to the Chief Rabbinate. The letter had drawn Rabbi Nissim's attention to the fact that a statement concerning Mr. Ben-Gurion's support of the regulations, made by Rabbi Nissim in an interview with the London "Jewish Observer," was incorrect.

The Knesset roundly defeated these non-confidence motions and got started on its debate on Rabbi Toledano's joining the Cabinet. According to Knesset procedure, a vote taken after any general debate on Government policy is a confidence vote. The Government again got a large majority.

Sephardi Hour

IT was more than mere parliamentary tactics that no opposition party (with the exception of the Communists) actually voted against Rabbi Toledano. Instead, they all chose to abstain. Rabbi Toledano is one of the distinguished leaders of the Sephardi community in Israel, and no opposition party wished to alienate the Sephardi electorate by openly opposing him.

The question of the relations between Ashkenazim and Sephardim (or rather non-Ashkenazim) has not been taken up in public. However, Rabbi Toledano's joining the Cabinet, which already had one Sephardi Minister, Mr. Bechor Shritrit, brought out the issue into the open. The Sephardi community saw in the appointment the beginning of a trend giving them more key positions in the conduct of Israel's affairs.

Mr. Ben-Gurion has for some time been pressing for more key posts for Sephardim. Only recently another well-known Sephardi, the former Assistant Director-General of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Yosef Nahmias, was appointed Inspector-General of the Police.

Big Bench

WHEN the President of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Olshan, suggested to the Government that the nine-member Supreme Court should be enlarged by adding one more (and only one) justice to the Bench, it was generally assumed that the chief candidate for the post was the Attorney-General, Mr. Haim Cohn. Mr. Ben-Gurion did not object, but suggested that two new Supreme Court Justices be appointed instead of one, bringing the Bench to 11, so that the eleventh Justice might be a representative of the Sephardi Community. The Cabinet this week decided to present to the Knesset a bill enlarging the Supreme Court accordingly to 11, but the selection of justices does not rest with the Cabinet, but with a special nominations committee on which the Ministers are in minority, and it is possible that two Ashkenazi candidates may be nominated. In any case, it was regarded as unfortunate that political factors were being taken into account in a field that was generally safeguarded from any such considerations.

Ship Swap

THE 150-ton Egyptian vessel Massaud, was discovered in the vicinity of Haifa's main break-water at dawn on November 29.

The coastal patrol boarded her and took her into port. The master claimed that he thought he was entering Beirut harbour when he approached Haifa and discovered his mistake too late to escape to the open sea. The boat was carrying a cargo of salt and carpets from Alexandria.

After a few days of investigation, which bore out the master's story, the Government decided to release the crew and put the cargo at the disposal of the owners (who could claim it through the United Nations) but to hold the vessel itself. This was a marked departure from previous practice. In the past all Arab vessels — including those of the United Arab Republic — which entered Israel territorial waters by mistake or because of bad weather had been released after a brief investigation. Numerous Syrian and Lebanese vessels have thus briefly visited Haifa in recent years, and only a few weeks ago a small Arab freighter was seized near Haifa and released again.

The new departure of the Israel authorities was actually a delayed reaction to Egypt's holding of two Israel vessels, each considerably larger than any of the Arab vessels concerned, seized by Egypt under circumstances blatantly illegal, as contrastd with the seizures of Arab vessels by Israel. In September, 1954, the 400-ton Israel freighter Bat Galim was captured by the Egyptians as she tried to enter the Suez Canal which the Egyptians — in defiance of United Nations resolutions — keep closed to Israel navigation. Holding the crew in jail for almost five months — during which Mr. Hammarskjold failed to overcome Cairo's intransigence — the Egyptians tried to induce the sailors to admit the trumped up charge that they had attacked and killed two Egyptian fishermen. In the end they released the crew but they are still holding the ship.

On the September 28, 1957, Egyptian Navy vessels spotted the Israel fishing vessel Doron — at a distance (by Cairo's own admission) of 30 miles from the Gaza Strip. They seized the ship and again held the crew — this time under the charge of "espionage" — for three months. They still hold the vessel, which last month was incorporated into the Egyptian fleet as a "maritime research ship."

Several weeks ago the Egyptians tried the same trick again, taking into tow another Israel fishing boat seized on the high seas. This time, however, they were spotted by an Israel Air Force plane. When it began circling the boats, the Egyptians cut the towline and fled.

Loan On

THE IL20m. Immigration Loan campaign launched last week by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion in Jerusalem got under way with a huge Tel Aviv meeting that was addressed by Mr. Ben-Gurion, and a number of leaders here and abroad announced they would subscribe more than the amounts expected of them. The Advisory Council and the Management of the Loan began drafting the details of the campaign, particularly the progressive scale of contributions expected from each wage earner and self employed person in the country.

The opposition parties also buried the political hatchet and their representatives joined the advisory Council and the Management of the Loan campaign.

Vip Visits

A NUMBER of distinguished visitors were touring Israel this week. From the U.S. came the governors of two states, Iowa's Loveless and Tenessee's Clement. From Lebanon came General Galo Plaza, Chief of Staff of the U.N. observers there and former President of Ecuador. From India came Mr. F. Dwivedy, one of the leaders of the Socialist Party. Guests for a longer stay were 56 Burmese officers — and their families — who formed the second group of Burmans here for one year's stay at various agricultural settlements to study their methods and management for possible adaptation to conditions at home, and the participants in the Unesco seminar on adult education that opened in Tel Aviv yesterday.

The Middle East Scene

CLASH OF NATIONALISMS IN IRAQ

By Amnon Bartur

WITH news of Soviet arms supplies to Iraq finally confirmed, Baghdad this week again claimed the world's attention. The shipments, described as consisting of significant quantities of jet fighters, tanks and other heavy equipment, would have occasioned no surprise were it not for two unusual circumstances:

- The deal was given no publicity — a fact which seems to preclude the possibility that the Iraqi Government views its value mainly in terms of propaganda or prestige.
- The news comes at a time when reports of increasing Communist influence and infiltration are daily becoming more tangible, giving the impression that Brigadier Abdul Karim Kassem's leniency with the Iraqi Communist Party is perhaps not the tactical move which it had been considered after all.

The Head of the Iraqi cultural delegation, Kurdish Sheikh Abdul Latif Mahmoud, is seen signing the "Peace Register" at the office of the Soviet "Defence of Peace Committee" in Moscow recently.

Ascent of the Communists

The Communists' rise to influence in Iraq can be traced back to the arrest early last month of Colonel Abdul Salam Aref, the Number Two man of the July 14 *coup d'etat* and until September the leading champion of Arab unity in Iraq. Four days previously, Kamal ed-Din Hussein, the U.A.R. Minister of Education, had arrived in Baghdad at the head of a delegation to sign the "Arab Cultural Pact" standardizing school curricula and text-books of the two countries, and a number of trucks full of Arab nationalist enthusiasts — mainly Ba'athists — drove to the airport to welcome him, shouting slogans calling for immediate union between the two countries. They did omit the name of Aref, who at the time was roaming Europe and making suspicious contacts with his supporters in Iraq and elsewhere.

It would seem that there was little Kassem could do to stop such a hostile demonstration, since no political elements could afford to come out openly against demonstrators for Arab unity. Still, on their way back the trucks were stopped in the streets by a group of Kassem's supporters, and the ensuing fighting was so fierce that the police could not cope with it. After several men from both sides were injured, the army was called to restore order. This was the beginning of the end for Aref and his Ba'athist supporters, the more fervent variety of Arab nationalists in Iraq. Since then, Kassem has found himself leaning more and more on the support of the Communists, the undisputed masters of the Baghdad streets.

When Aref was arrested and detained, it was the Communists who organized the mass demonstrations in support of Kassem, clamouring for the heads of "traitors to the Republic." The Ba'athists and their supporters, who had organized their own mass demonstrations shouting for the return of Colonel Aref only a week before, were silenced overnight. Their newspaper, "Al-Jumhouriyya," closed down, and nothing has been heard of them since. The Communists have demonstrated to Kassem that they are very useful and sometimes indispensable allies.

The Ba'ath's eclipse has been so complete that its name was not mentioned among those parties which last week proclaimed the formation of the National Union Front. The new Front, which embraces all other shades of political opinion from the parochial right-wing Istiklal Party all the way to the Communists, has also demonstrated how great the pressure was on Kassem to allow the parties to function normally despite his wariness of them; in fact, the mass Baghdad rally at which the formation of the Front was announced had been authorized by the Government itself. The programme of the Front includes the following basic planks:

1) To strengthen Arab Nationalism and seek closer ties with the U.A.R. on a democratic basis.

2) To attain an equal partnership between the Arabs and the Kurds in Iraq.

3) To advocate for Iraq an independent policy informed by positive neutralism and peaceful coexistence.

4) To direct the Iraqi economy toward industrialization and a higher national income.

Those who are familiar with Communist terminology will have no difficulty in spotting the formidable influence of the Communists in formulating this programme.

Kurdism vs. Arabism

BUT this is only half the story. By themselves, the Iraqi Communists — or more correctly the Arab Communists in Iraq — would not have been able to exert so much influence on Kassem. The reason why Baghdad has taken this decisive turn toward Russia lies mainly in the special situation in which Iraq finds herself as a result of her large Kurdish minority. That the Kurdish intelligentsia in Iraq also happens to be swayed by Communism is a mere detail; the important thing is that it is now the Kurds who are deciding the tend of events in Iraq and perhaps, indirectly and in the long run, the fate of the Arab nationalist movement and the Middle East picture as a whole.

The reason why the old regime in Baghdad was not equally beset by the Kurdish problem was that its attitude was based on three principles none of which now obtains. Under the old regime, the Kurds had the consolation of being dealt with within the restricted Iraqi context, not in the larger context of a unified Arab world; both Arab and Kurd adhered to one religion, Islam, which gave the two sides something on which to base their otherwise grossly unequal partnership; and the Iraqi authorities never hesitated to follow a strong-hand policy against rebellious Kurds.

The July coup changed all this — at least until the eclipse of the Arab nationalists in Baghdad. Actions and attitudes were judged by only one standard and within only one context — Arab nationalism and Arab unity. The Kurds, their age-old nationalist aspirations revived after centuries of oppression, were in no position to accept such a situation: union with the U.A.R. would be the beginning of the end for them, since it would reduce them to a negligible minority. What is more, the new regime, which from the start proclaimed equal partnership between Arabs and Kurds, could not very well resort to the old policy of the strong arm.

A remedy had to be found, then, and the Communists came out with it ready-made. For the time being, they said, there can be no thought of Arab unity unless it is democratically based — alluding, of course, to the Kurds. For their part, the Kurds can afford to wait as long as their status is not affected and their leaders are back from exile and have complete freedom of movement.

Today it is "equal partnership," tomorrow it will be local autonomy, and still later separation and the realization of the old dream of an independent and unified Kurdistan.

'...To Register As Jews'

Prime Minister Writes Letter to Scholars

Following is the text of the letter from the Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, to Jewish scholars in Israel and abroad in connection with the registration of children of mixed marriages.

I AM approaching you in accordance with the decision adopted by the Israel Government on July 15, 1958, according to which a Committee consisting of the Prime Minister, the Minister of Justice and the Minister of the Interior was appointed to examine the rules for the registration of the children of mixed marriages, both of whose parents wish to register their children as Jews. In this decision the Government instructed the Committee to consider "statements of opinion by Jewish scholars in Israel and abroad on this subject," and to formulate registration rules "in keeping with the accepted tradition among all circles of Jewry, orthodox and non-orthodox of all trends, and with the special conditions of Israel, as a sovereign Jewish State in which freedom of conscience and religion is guaranteed, and as a centre for the ingathering of the exiles."

The Register of the Population has been in existence in Israel since 1949, and among the particulars which have to be recorded according to law are "Religion" and "Nationality." The Ministry of the Interior is responsible for the execution of the Registration of the Population Law, and the registration officers are authorized by law to demand and receive from the residents liable for registration such documents and information as they require for the purpose of verifying the particulars before they are registered. Each resident receives an Identity Card according to the particulars recorded in the Register, and this serves him for various purposes. In time of emergency every male resident has been obligated by law to carry his Identity Card wherever he goes.

From time to time proposals have been made to abolish the Register or the registration of "Religion" or "Nationality" as part of the Register, but we have so far been unable to accept these proposals for security and other reasons, and we shall be unable to do so in the near future. In the light of our special situation, when there is no practical possibility of a thorough and permanent control of the country's borders to prevent the entry of infiltrators from the hostile neighbouring countries, who are a source of grave and constant danger to the peace of the country and its population, it is essential that a legal resident in Israel should be able to identify himself at all times by means of a document supplied by an official authority.

The laws of Israel forbid all discrimination between one person and another on account of differences in race, colour, nationality religion or sex, but Jews enjoy one special privilege alone by virtue of the Law of the Return. A non-Jew who wishes to immigrate to Israel must receive permission to do so, and the State is empowered to withhold such permission. If he settles in the country he may become a citizen of Israel only by naturalization, which he can request after two years' residence. A Jew, however, is entitled to settle in Israel according to the Law of the Return by virtue of the fact that he is a Jew (if he is not a habitual criminal who is liable to endanger the public welfare or suffering from a disease liable to endanger the public health), and as soon as he arrives in the country and however, is entitled to settle in it he becomes, automatically, an Israel citizen.

The establishment of the religion of Israel residents is also essential, for this reason. According to the existing laws of Israel matters of marriage and divorce are under the authority of the religious courts: the Shar'ia Courts for Moslems, the Religious Courts of the various Christian communities for Christians, and the Rabbinical Courts for Jews. According to the existing law, marriages and divorces are conducted in Israel only according to the religious laws and by religious ceremonies; and according to the existing law marriages and divorces of Jews are held in Israel only according to Jewish Religious Law.

The question has arisen of how to register under the heading of "Religion" and "Nationality" children born of mixed marriages, when the father is a Jew and the mother is not a Jewess and has not become converted, but both of them agree that the child should be registered as a Jew. The opinion has been expressed that since the Register is a civil one and does not serve for religious purposes (the religious authorities are not obliged to be satisfied with it or to rely upon it, and in general they are not prepared to do so), this registration should not be governed by purely religious criteria; others say that since "Religion" and "Nationality" are inseparable, and since religious allegiance is naturally a religious question, only religious criteria should be followed, both in registering religion and in registering nationality.

The Government has decided that the religion or nationality of an adult shall be registered as "Jewish" if he declares in good faith that he is a Jew and does not adhere to another religion. According to the Law of the Equality of Women in force in Israel both parents are the guardians of their children; if one of them dies the survivor is the guardian. Generally, therefore, the declaration of both parents is accepted in any case in which a declaration is required from a child who has not yet reached maturity. In regard to the question of the registration in the Register of Population of children born of mixed marriages, the following question has arisen, however: If the mother is non-Jewish and has not been converted, but both she and the father agree that the child shall be Jewish, should it be registered as Jewish on the basis of the expression of the desire of the parents and their declaration in good faith that the child does not belong to another religion, or is any further ceremony of any kind required, in addition to the agreement and the declaration of the parents, for the child to be registered as a Jew? On this question the Cabinet Committee has to make its recommendations to the Government, after receiving expression of opinion by Jewish scholars as above.

Four considerations should be taken into account for the understanding of the problem as a whole:

(1) The principle of freedom of conscience and religion has been guaranteed in Israel both in the Proclamation of Independence and in the Basic Principles of the Governments that have held office until now, which have included both "religious" and "secular" parties. All religious or anti-religious coercion is forbidden in Israel, and a Jew is entitled to be either religious or non-religious.

(2) Israel serves in our time as a centre for the ingathering of the exiles. The immigrants come from East and West, from both progressive and backward countries, and the merging of the various communities and their integration into one nation is one of Israel's most vital and difficult tasks. Every effort must therefore be made to strengthen the factors that foster cooperation and unity, and to root out as far as possible everything that makes for separation and alienation.

(3) The Jewish community in Israel does not resemble a Jewish community in the Diaspora. We in this country are not a minority subject to the pressure of a foreign culture, and there is no need here to fear the assimilation of Jews among non-Jews, which takes place in many prosperous and free countries. On the contrary, here there are, to a slight extent, possibilities and tendencies making for the assimilation of non-Jews among the Jewish people, especially in the case of families coming from mixed marriages who settle in Israel.

While mixed marriages abroad are one of the decisive factors making for complete assimilation and the abandonment of Jewry, mixed marriages among those who come here especially from Eastern Europe, result in practice in complete merging with the Jewish people.

(4) On the other hand, the people of Israel do not regard themselves as a separate people from Diaspora Jewry; on the contrary, there is no Jewish community in the world that is inspired by such a profound consciousness of unity and identity with the Jews of the world as a whole as the Jewish community in Israel. It is by no accident that the Basic Principles of the Government lay it down that the Government shall take measures for "the intensification of Jewish consciousness among Israel youth, the deepening of their roots in the past of the Jewish people and its historic heritage, and the strengthening of their moral attachment to World Jewry, in the consciousness of the common destiny and the historic continuity that unites Jews the world over of all generations and countries."

In the light of all the above considerations, we shall be grateful if you will be good enough to give us your opinion on the course which we should pursue in the registration of the children of mixed marriages both of whose parents — both the Jewish father and the non-Jewish mother — wish to register their children as Jews.

Mr. Ben-Gurion with Rabbi Toledano, photographed at the Knesset this week.

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DEPARTURES: DECEMBER 7 — DECEMBER 12
FROM TEL AVIV-JAFFA (LYDDA) AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Dec. 7	0600	EL AL	Istanbul
	0920	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	1200	ALITALIA	Rome
	1500	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, London, New York
	1830	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON. Dec. 8	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0815	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	0830	EL AL	Rome, Munich, Brussels
TUE. Dec. 9	0040	EL AL	Johannesburg
	0545	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0815	OLYMPIC AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1120	ALITALIA	Rome
	1315	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1500	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
WED. Dec. 10	0800	B.E.A./CYP.	Nicosia, Athens, Zurich, London
	0830	EL AL	Vienna, Cologne, Amsterdam
	1100	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1130	EL AL	Zurich, Paris, London
THURS. Dec. 11	0300	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0800	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0815	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	0830	B.E.A./CYP.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	1030	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	1315	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1500	EL AL	Rome, Paris, New York
	1630	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
FRI. Dec. 12	0800	B.E.A./CYP.	Nicosia, Athens, Zurich, London
	0830	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	0930	OLYMPIC AIR	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1030	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome
	1500	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	s/s	To
Tues.	Dec. 9	MESSAPIA	Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa
Fri.	Dec. 12	THEODOR HERZL	Limassol, Piraeus, Naples, Marseilles
Fri.	Dec. 12	ISRAEL	Naples, Palma de Mallorca, Gibraltar, New York

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Haifa: 28 Derech Ha'atzmaut, Tel. 4361/3
Rehovot: Rehov Herzl, Tel. [illegible]
Ramat Gan (Agent) 39 Rehov Bialik, Tel. 71296
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Eilat Tel. 226

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Continuing Extracts from the Story of Anthony Eden

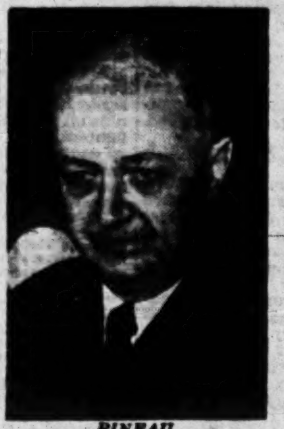
Sinai: Mollet's Ultimatum

By

Randolph Churchill

MOLLET

BOURGES-MANOURY



PINEAU

THE abortive end to the Security Council debate was only one of the depressing events that were making October a bleak month for Sir Anthony Eden and M. Mollet. The great military enterprise that the two Premiers had built up was losing its momentum and glitter as Mr. Dulles and left-wing elements in England increasingly sought to slow it down and tarnish its morality. In Cyprus General Keightley received orders to prepare for a winter campaign. It was found that the waiting assault vessels had to be unloaded so that the vehicles and equipment that had lain on board for nearly eight weeks could be serviced — vehicles deteriorate rapidly when exposed to salt water without frequent maintenance.

In Britain the reservists were getting restive, and more than 100 of them, who had been sent on leave, then refused to return to their duties. In London Sir Anthony's health gave rise to new anxiety. In Paris M. Mollet was pressed for action, and replied to the National Assembly, mysteriously: "Wait till November."

It was against this background that Sir Anthony Eden and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd flew to Paris on October 16. The exceptional secrecy of their discussions at the Hôtel Matignon with M. Mollet and M. Pineau was underlined by the fact that the four Ministers talked alone. It is very rare on such occasions that Ministers are not accompanied by diplomatic and military advisers, personal assistants and interpreters. The clandestine nature of this conclave, which lasted five hours, was noticed at the time and served to lend excitation to an already alarmed state of public opinion.

Meanwhile, in addition to all the military preparations that had been jointly undertaken by Britain and France, the French Government had already been making arrangements of its own with Israel. Nearly a month before the Paris meeting described above, two representatives of the French Defence Ministry went to Israel to propose to the Israel Government and Staffs that France should aid an Israel attack upon Egypt. This aid would not be confined to the supply of arms and to diplomatic encouragement.

The French emissaries brought with them an altogether more far-reaching plan. This was that the French Air Force could give active support to such an operation, and with the French Navy protect Israel from attack by Nasser's superior bombers. It could also, they suggested, be accompanied by direct Anglo-French intervention, in the form of air attack and troop landings on Egypt. A date early in November was suggested for the enterprise.

A few days later the French informed Mr. Ben-Gurion that Israel should launch her military operation at the end of October, "at a moment when the American Government would not be able to react because of the imminence of the Presidential Election." When Mr. Ben-Gurion expressed reserve as to the desirability of the date, the French representative said:

"It must be that date or never."

"Is that an ultimatum?" Ben-Gurion asked.

"If you wish," was the answer.

For four or five days before this visit to Tel Aviv the French inner cabinet had had such action in mind. It had become clear during the days that followed the failure of the Menzies mission and the establishment of the Suez Canal Users Association that the diplomatic pretexts for an attack on Egypt had been exhausted. The best remaining hope of making the long-delayed intervention lay in a war between Israel and Egypt.

The idea of joint Israel-French action in this theatre was not new. There had been contacts and secret talks on many levels directed towards action against Egypt. It is understandable that the governing mind of France should have inclined to such action. For several years France's progressively deteriorating hold on North Africa had been loosened by arms, money and propaganda spouted out from Cairo. For some months, while Britain had shown herself increasingly reluctant to supply Israel with arms, France was ever more willing to do so. In particular, large numbers of tanks were delivered during the summer.

The military staffs of France and Israel began work on their joint project on October 1. The representatives of M. Bourges-Manoury, the French Minister of Defence, paid several personal visits to Israel. General Moshe Dayan, Chief of Staff of the Israel Army, came to Paris twice during October. These facts, and facts they are, close all doubt on the vexed question of "collusion." During this time the French were continuing to co-operate with their British allies on planning their own joint operation, Musketeer.

But, suspecting that the long diplomatic delays might dishearten the English leaders, and knowing of Britain's traditional Arabist obsessions, the French kept secret their arrangements with the Israelis until October 10. Then, however, the nature of the Franco-Israel discussions was revealed to some of the British Ministers and staff officers concerned with Operation Musketeer.

Border Incidents

A NUMBER of border incidents between Israel and Jordan on October 4, and again the following week, resulted in offers of military assistance to Jordan from all Arab countries. In particular, Iraq offered on October 12 to move troops into Jordan at short notice, if a request for their support was received. That day, Mr. Westlake, the British Chargé d'Affaires in Tel Aviv, informed the Israel Government that the Iraqi troops were about to enter Jordan and would be stationed there indefinitely. Furthermore, if Israel considered such troop movements a sufficient reason for attacking Jordan, the British Government would feel itself obliged to go to Jordan's assistance by virtue of the Anglo-Jordanian Treaty of 1948 and the Tripartite Declaration. The following day the American Ambassador in Tel Aviv also said that his Government approved of the stationing of Iraqi troops in Jordan.

A communique issued by the Israel Cabinet on October 14 expressed "anxiety and astonishment" at the British "threat" to take action against Israel. And in a debate in the Knesset on October 15 Mr. Ben-Gurion strongly criticized the British Government's attitude. He refused however to accede to the demands of extremists for preventive war against the Arabs.

That day also, Major Salem, the dancing major, who was once Nasser's Minister of National Guidance and now a Cairo newspaper proprietor, described the proposal to station Iraqi troops in Jordan as a plot between the British, Israel and Iraqi Governments, to enable Iraqi Forces to take over Jordan before the General Elections which were due to take place on October 21. Within a few hours, the Iraqi Government, presumably on British advice, announced that they did not intend at present to station troops in Jordan.

On October 17 the Foreign Office, while reaffirming Britain's intention to come to the assistance of Jordan if it were attacked, announced, "If we are to take action under the Treaty we would obviously have to decide what cirmustances warrant the Treaty being invoked." This piece of Foreign Office waffle was typical of the period, and seemed to indicate a piece of back-pedalling highly characteristic of the Eden era. That same day (the day after Eden and Lloyd had conferred in secrecy with Mollet and Pineau in Paris), a much more cheerful Mr. Ben-Gurion replied to the debate in his Parliament with a vigorous criticism of Egypt. The threat, he said, still came from the Egyptian dictator, and it was Egypt that was Israel's "real enemy." If attacked Israel would carry war into the enemy's territory.

Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan and his victorious troops in Sinai.

The elections in Jordan resulted in a victory for the National Socialists (who wanted a revision of the Anglo-Jordanian Treaty) and considerable gains for most of the Pro-Nasser Parties. Border tension continued, and it was in these circumstances that Israel secretly mobilized on the evening of October 25. So well briefed and so well organized was the Citizen Army of Israel that the mobilization by secret code words on the radio was achieved with no dislocation of daily life, without argument or debate, and in such secrecy that only the most alert foreign diplomat could gauge its scale.

The State Department in Washington received reports of this mobilization from its Military Attaché in Tel Aviv. President Eisenhower almost immediately began sending a series of warning notes to Ben-Gurion advising him in forceful terms to refrain from taking military action against his neighbours. And on October 28 the British Chargé d'Affaires once more warned Mrs. Golda Meir, the Israel Foreign Minister, against any Israel attack on Jordan. It was noted at the time that the British warning was concerned only with an attack on Jordan and that the British representative took two hours to deliver this warning to Mrs. Meir.

It was argued at the time that either this was a signal for the Israelis to go ahead and attack Egypt, or that the British Foreign Office was so abysmally misinformed that it genuinely thought it more likely that Israel would attack Jordan, who had a treaty with Britain, rather than Egypt, who was engaged in a quarrel not only with Britain but also with France. As the Duke of Wellington observed on a famous occasion, "If you can believe that you can believe anything." It is no part of the author's intention to suggest that in this period the actions of British politicians, diplomats and generals were uniformly obtuse and asinine. Indeed, there seems reason to suppose that Sir Anthony's repeated adjurations to Mr. Ben Gurion to refrain from any attack on Jordan (which Ben-Gurion certainly did not contemplate) was part of the general "cover plan" to obviate any special precautions by Nasser.

Paratroops Dropped at Mitla

AT four o'clock on the afternoon of Monday October 29 a battalion of Israel paratroops was dropped 40 miles to the east of the Canal, just short of the Mitla Pass. This drop, which was unopposed, was intended as a bait to attract the Egyptian armour. The First Egyptian armoured brigade, equipped with Russian T34 tanks, had been withdrawn to the west of the Canal and was stationed around Fayid. What made this Israel parachutist force irresistible bait was that it offered a serious strategical menace to the Canal. The bait proved sufficiently succulent and the Egyptian armoured brigade at Fayid recrossed the Canal expecting to demolish the Israel parachutists. However, in the night of October 30-31, an Israel armoured force which had set out from Eilat and Kuntila, had joined the Israel parachutists.

On the morning of October 31 a considerable air battle was fought around the Mitla Pass. The Egyptians made 40 or 50 sorties composed of an assortment of Russian Migs and British Vampires and Meteors. The Israelis met these air operations with French Mystères, 36 of which had been supplied by France during October. these were manned by Israel pilots.

As will later become apparent, the original Anglo-French plan called for immediate seizure of Alexandria. This plan when abandoned was used as the "cover plan" for the new operation and was skilfully leaked to the Egyptians. British military planners have long been adept at selling cover plans to the enemy. In all the Anglo-French plan for the Suez operation this successful deception plot was about the only piece of planning that seems to have worked.

Nasser was misled, and sent his best tanks to Alexandria. As a result they never went into action against either the British, the French, or the Israelis. Moreover about half of the first Egyptian armoured brigade based on Fayid, realizing the bad tactical situation to which it had been committed, recrossed the Canal without allowing itself to be involved in the battle. Thus by the evening of November 1 the Israelis were firmly in possession of the area around the Mitla Pass.

It was then that General Moshe Dayan demonstrated his flexibility and resilience of mind to an exceptional degree. On November 2 another Israel column struck south from Eilat at the head of the Gulf of Akaba to capture the islands at the entrance of the gulf. These two islands, Tiran and Sanafir, had been used by the Egyptians to deny entry and exit to Israeli shipping trading from Eilat to the Far East. And not only to Israelis. For it was from the mainland opposite these islands that the Egyptians two years before had shelled and hit a British ship.

The "going" down this southern route was exceptionally hard, and two small enemy posts had to be liquidated on the way. It was a minor operation but arduous in the extreme. For though there were only 40 Egyptian gunners on Tiran and 10 on Sanafir they were protected by two battalions on the coast. They had ample artillery and it was impossible to capture these islands until the two land garrisons had been disposed of.

Dayan's Pincer Movement

IT was in these circumstances that General Dayan decided to detach a motorised force from the Mitla area and send it down the west coast to the Gulf of Suez, where there is a fine motor road, and the "going" is far superior to that which was the lot of the force which was manhandling its vehicles down the stony, rocky route along the east coast of the Sinai peninsula direct from Eilat.

This force which was detached from the Mitla area had to scupper a small Egyptian garrison on the way at Tur. To facilitate this, General Dayan dropped a reinforced unit of parachutists south of Tur on November 2 and the Egyptians, distracted by this, were quickly taken in the rear by the force from Mitla, which then swept on and in conjunction with the force which had come "the hard way" scooped up the two Egyptian garrisons. Then it was easy for the four Motor Landing Craft (MLCs) which were already on their way from Eilat to capture these two strategic islands and evacuate their garrisons without a shot being fired.

While all this was going on in central and southern Sinai, two considerable actions were being fought in the North. General Dayan did not condescend to waste time in eliminating the Eighth Egyptian Infantry Division in the Gaza Strip. He by-passed the Gaza Strip and after a well contested battle for El Arish allowed his northernmost Israel column to proceed westward along the coastal road. Twenty miles to the south the Israel force (which had not crossed the frontier until November 2) had the bloodiest and most hard-fought action of the campaign around Abu Agella and Kusseima. However, within a few hours the Israelis broke through along the road and it was then that they achieved one of the most rewarding minor engagements of the campaign.

The Israeli column which comprised about 100 light tanks — American Shermans and French AMXs — advanced parallel with the coast road about a mile south, shooting up, as occasion offered, the Egyptian tanks which were moving up in support of their troops at Abu Agella.

Eventually the Egyptians realised that they were at a disadvantage on the road and 10 Russian T34 tanks turned off into the desert. Not so well informed about the "going" as the Israelis, they drove their priceless Russian tanks into soft sand; and then when they saw the Israelis they leapt out in a panic. The Israelis dismounted from their half-tracks and trucks and took possession of the Russian tanks, many of whose engines were still running. With the help of a bulldozer, which they had providently brought along, they hauled the tanks out of the sand and headed eastward with them to encounter the Egyptian column which was now fleeing westward.

A considerable share of responsibility for this route lies with the Egyptian officers whose quality was still, in the words of Ben-Gurion "deplorable." "With the exception of a very few who fought bravely," the Israel Prime Minister told the author shortly afterwards, "the officers were almost invariably the first to jump in their transport and head for home." Their men were not generally lucky enough to have transport, and those who wanted to flee homewards had to do so on foot. To enable them to move more swiftly through the desert, hundreds of them threw away their new boots which they had not yet had time to grow accustomed to. These, with much more, were carefully gathered up by the Israelis.

The Gaza Strip was liquidated some days later on the way home. The Israelis could easily have captured Ismailia and still more easily have scooped up the 38 abandoned Russian T34 tanks only five miles east of Ismailia. But for reasons which will become apparent in the next chapter, they left them there as an easy spoil for the English, the French or the Egyptians. I wonder who's driving them now.

By reason of its swiftness and the totality of its success, this operation ranks with the highest military exploits. The code name for the invasion of Sinai was "Kadesh" which invoked symbolical, nostalgic and Biblical memories. For it was at Kadesh that Moses and the children of Israel, when on the very borders of the promised land, were turned back by the King of Edom because they had "rebelled against God's word at the Water of Moribah." Thus it was that the children of Israel wandered for further years in the Sinai Peninsula and, in the words of the Biblical mnenomic,

Joshua, the Son of Nun,
And Caleb, the son of Jephunneh,
Were the only two
Who ever fought through
To the land of milk and honey.

It seems worthy of note that though Moses and the children of Israel took 40 years to reach what is now the State of Israel, General Moshe Dayan made the return trip in a campaign which, including mobilization, lasted no more than seven days. It looks as if the children have grown up in the 4,000 years.

French Flyers in Israel

DURING the last week in October two squadrons of the *Escadron Dijon* were flown to Israel and stationed at Lydda airport 13 miles from Tel Aviv. These two squadrons, comprising 36 aircraft, were manned by French pilots, and were additional to the 36 Mystères which had earlier been supplied to the Israel air force.

The French manned fighters played an important part in the war. During the first two days of the Israel offensive, they did not themselves attack Egyptian ground forces, but they did supply the air cover about the ground forces; and more important still they provided the protection that was necessary for the Israel towns left open against Egyptian air attack.

Mr. Robert Henriques, in his excellent account of the Israel campaign, "100 Hours to Suez," written at the request of the Israel authorities and passed for publication by the Israel censor, is at great pains to prove that there was no collusion between Israel and France. But he makes an interesting comment on the task allotted to the Israel Air Force when they received their orders for the campaign early in the hours of Thursday, October 25. On this occasion, it was "to support the ground forces, and to be prepared to counter enemy interference." Mr. Henriques comments: "This was a role for which (the Israel Air Force) had never planned. All previous planning had been based upon the appreciation that it would take six days to reduce the Egyptian Air Force, of which the first three days would be critical."

Colonel Henriques correctly assesses the situation. But from an excessive discretion he fails to explain that the reason that the Israel manned Mystères were able to dedicate themselves to the front-line battle was that the two French-manned "Dijon" squadrons had been detailed for this collusive task, and that the Israel General Staff knew that the Royal Air Force was going to take care of the Egyptian Air Force. Indeed when it seemed that there was no likelihood of Israel towns being attacked by Egyptian bombers, the French-manned Mystères themselves joined in the main land battle, and with considerable effect.

The author arrived in Tel Aviv on the evening of Monday November 7, hot wing from New York and London to find an uproarious party proceeding in the Dan Hotel, at which some 20 French pilots were being feted by all the pretty girls in Tel Aviv for the aid which they had given to Israel with their Mystère fighters. Everyone seemed highly collusive. And why not?

Unesco Question Marks

By S. Sambursky

Section of the new UNESCO building in Paris

EVEN in the tenth year of our membership of UNESCO one still hesitates to pass judgment on this daughter organization of U.N. Opinions range from one extreme to the other among the delegations, now numbering more than 80, and the staff members, of whom there are now no less than 1,000.

At one end of this spectrum there are the undaunted enthusiasts who still see in UNESCO the World Ministry of Education and Culture and the mouthpiece and conscience of the world's intelligentsia. Confronted with insufficiencies and frustrations, they will reply in the words of the late Abbé Sieyès about the third estate — that UNESCO may be nothing now, but "que peut-il être? — Tout!" Many Afro-Asian delegates, who have well over a third of the votes, rejoice in this messianic hope, not to speak of our Latin American colleagues who by temperament are eternal optimists carried away by their own eloquence.

Efficiency Low

Others are both critical and sceptical. American criticism is based largely on the fact that the U.S. contributes 30 per cent of the organization's annual budget of nearly $13m. and that efficiency is certainly UNESCO's weakest point. The scepticism of the Western European members (who, together with the British Commonwealth have a quarter of the votes) stems from a sophisticated state of mind, byproducts of an over-ripe and tiring civilization. Frustrated by some of the endless debates in one of the plenary or committee sessions, or disappointed by inconclusive negotiations, they retire to the bar adjoining the meeting halls, in the company of sympathetic and equally depressed fellow delegates. There, over a cup of coffee, they reflect sadly on the discrepancy between the aspirations of 1946 and the achievements of 1958; on the hopelessly inadequate budget which, even if spent with the greatest possible effectiveness, is a trifle considering the fact that more than 40 per cent of the world's adult population is illiterate; or on another confirmation of Parkinson's Law demonstrated by the fact that it is hopeless to fight against the vested interests of a solid body of 1,000 officials who are all international civil servants.

The view of one old UNESCO hand that only 20 per cent of the budget is spent on actual useful work is probably an exaggeration, but it is generally agreed that the level of efficiency is deplorable. It would indeed be naive to expect more. A collective always crystallizes on a much lower intellectual and moral level than its average individuals. And the level of an international organization like the U.N. and its daughter organizations must necessarily be lower than that of a national one, be it a government department, a trade union or a professional association.

The civil servants are recruited on a proportional basis from practically all the member states. The programme worked out by the Secretariat is a kaleidoscope compromise of tendencies reflecting the composition of the Executive Board (18 members). It is carried out under the influence of pressure groups of various constellations. The danger of corruption by high salaries, by a comparatively easy life in Paris, by diplomatic immunity etc., is added to the constant pull from member states of different regional blocs.

Even the outgoing Director General, Dr. Luther Evans who with his brilliant record as Director of the Library of Congress in Washington, was received with such great expectations, failed to make a success of it. He failed mainly when it came to selecting the right top assistants among the multi-national choice available, to resisting pressure from various quarters and changing constellations, and overcoming the temptations of vote-gathering and handing out favours. To resist would have required an almost superhuman character.

The newly elected Director General, Prof. Veronese, for many years head of the Italian delegation to the UNESCO conferences and till recently chairman of the Executive Board, brings with him the good-will of a considerable majority of the members. As a devout Catholic, he may not be welcomed by some of them, for instance the Communist bloc, but with his flair for public relations he has very definite views on practical matters as well as on matters of principle, and a valuable discerning eye for human qualities.

'Waste of Time'

It would be foolish to expect revolutionary changes in an institution whose problems are deeply rooted in basic sociological facts. The general conferences, which last over a month, will continue to be cumbersome, drawn-out affairs, "a badly organized waste of time," as someone once remarked (which illogically, is several degrees worse than a well organized waste of time). The 1,000 officials will go on spending much of their time writing to each other circulars and letters which never reach the outer world. Conflicting interests and detrimental influences cannot be completely neutralized. Illiteracy will not be eradicted with a budget which, increased a hundredfold, would still be far from enough to open *ulpanim* all over the world. Still, with all these formidable and grotesque inadequacies and all the handicaps of the elected executive, it would be short-sighted to ignore UNESCO or to deny its right to exist.

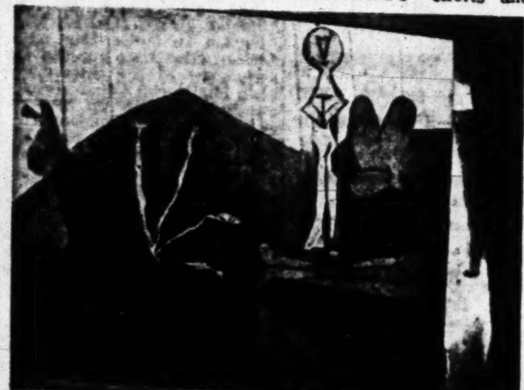
UNESCO's efforts and achievements in an age which has seen only the first beginnings of international cooperation and mutual aid are valuable. Among the large group of the so-called underdeveloped countries UNESCO is instrumental in supporting educational and cultural projects, in serving as a clearing house for activities in these fields, in building up libraries, in organizing documentation centres, and in assisting nations of the same regional or cultural interests to cooperate usefully. UNESCO has built up an efficient service to arrange study grants and exchange experts, has arranged hundreds of seminars, symposia and travelling exhibitions, helped international scientific organizations to stand on their feet and get going, and supported other important world undertakings such as the International Geophysical Year.

UNESCO is also playing a significant role in serving as a catalyst in the national efforts of many countries to promote their own cultural and scientific programmes. The encouragement and moral support of a large international organization is often more important than material aid, as financing must in the main always be the function of the national Governments.

Positive Results

It would be narrow-minded to make our view of this organization depend on "how much we profit by it," although even from this practical angle the reply is positive. As against Israel's membership fee and other expenses which do not exceed an annual total of $15,000, our benefits in equipment, fellowships, experts, financial support for symposia, seminars, etc. amount to several times this sum. It is even more significant that Israel has its visible share in the concerted effort of a group of member states to improve the quality of UNESCO's programme and to increase international cooperation wherever this is feasible. Israel's spokesmen are listened to and respected. Some highly valuable personal contacts with other delegations have been established over the years. It is true that Israel has profited by UNESCO; but it has also contributed to its work, at conferences, through expert advice, and by the efforts of its National Commission.

In the field of scientific cooperation, especially in UNESCO's major project on Arid Lands, Israel has a leading position and an active share in the shaping of the programme. It is, moreover, the first UNESCO member to receive recognition for its pioneer work in this vital field by material and unanimous moral support. Cutting across political differences and enmities, and through the medium of UNESCO, we are working and exchanging views on the problems of the development of arid zones even with some of our neighbour states with whom we share the same problems. Measured by the yardstick which we are accustomed to apply to progress in the building of our state, these achievements may signify little; but in an uncertain world where fear and suspicion reign, they mean something which we should not belittle, even if they cannot be assessed in terms of money and concrete values.



The controversial mural by Picasso at UNESCO, Paris

Hula Flop

By Ephraim Kishon

"...come here, Rafi, come to daddy. Daddy bought you a nice toy, a beautiful, big, red hoop, isn't it cute? It's called 'hula hoop,' daddy bought it for Rafi. What do good children say when daddy buys them such a nice present? *Vatshi?!* Is that all you can say? *Vatshi?!* You are exasperating.

"Don't grab, Rafi, wait until daddy gives you the hoop. Sit on your footstool, sit down nicely, my boy. Well, sit down! When daddy says, 'sit down,' everybody sits down. Sit down, nicely. Sit down! All right, stand, daddy lets you stand. OK, sit down, what does it matter? Only don't disturb daddy when he shows you how to play with this nice, red hoop, which daddy spent so much on. I'll show you everything, only don't grab. Leave the hoop alone, I told you! Why do you bite it? You don't eat hoops! This is a sport, gymnastics, this will make Rafili strong and healthy like Ben-Gurion. What do we call this hoop? Well? Say after daddy: Hula... *Vatshi!*

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Let go of the hoop!

"Come here, dear, I can't manage this child, he's unable to concentrate even for a minute. Stay here, dear, it won't hurt you, either, to learn how this wonderful little contraption works. I want him to learn while he's still young how to control every muscle in his body, just as I do.

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"Sit down, Rafi, I said sit down! When daddy demonstrates, everybody sits down, pays attention and admires daddy. Sit down, for goodness sake! Look at him, now he's bawling! What on earth have I done to him? Don't cry, Rafili, don't cry, sweetheart, daddy's going to show you a nice trick. See, daddy puts the hoop on his hip and spins it like anything! Look here... One...two... All right, now it's fallen down, but it never does. Look how it turns, like a propeller... One...two... Wait a moment, let me try once more... One...two... Just a moment... It's not so easy as it looks, dear... One... So what? If you have to know, bending down and lifting it is just what the doctors prescribe against getting fat and for strengthening your abdominal muscles... By the way, you can spin it on your neck, too.

"Now look out, Rafi, you've never seen this before. Daddy swings it, and the nice red hoop turns like... Why must you always place the flower vases on the edge of the table? It's a real obsession with you, dear...

"Wait, I haven't finished yet, no one is leaving this room while I demonstrate. But this is preposterous, it has to turn... One...two... Now!... One...two... You know, maybe this hoop is a size too large for me. They say that as little as a few millimetres completely upsets the balance. It's hard to work with a new hoop. By the way, you can turn it on your arm, as well... One...two... Now! One...two...one!... two!... I think I got it now! In fact, it's quite easy once you get the hang of it. Look...one... What's so funny? It's not nice to laugh at daddy, I'd be so ashamed if I were you. Don't sick him on me, dear. You know how difficult this is? Look how heavy this hoop is!... No! don't let the child take the hoop! It's not for such little ones. Rafi, let go. Daddy says let go of the hoop! All right, try once, but just once... That's it! We nicely put the cute, red hoop on Rafi's hip and Rafi, hopp, tries to spin it the way daddy showed him... If you can't at first, never mind. All right then... one...two...three...four... five...six...seven...eight... nine..."

What an idiotic toy!

By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

MISHNA COMPLETED

SHISHA SIDRE MISHNA: SEDER TOHAROTH (Six Orders of the Mishna, Order: Purities). Commentary by Chanoch Albeck. Vocalization by Chanoch Yalon. Mosad Bialik and Dvir, 1958, 612 pp. IL11.500.

By Abraham Goldberg

THE publication of the sixth and final volume of this new edition of the Mishna is undoubtedly a landmark for Jewish scholarship in Israel. Ever since the first volume of this new edition appeared in 1952, those interested in a modern scientific yet popular commentary to the Mishna have eagerly awaited each successive volume which has made its appearance at approximately annual intervals. With the many thousand sets of this edition contracted for by "Davar" for special sale to its readers, these volumes may indeed become, with the possible exception of Bialik's *Sefer Haggadah*, the most widely distributed books in Israel.

The need for a new popular edition of the Mishna presented in modern form has long been felt, and the relatively recent renewed interest in the classical expressions of the Jewish spirit, as marked for example by the introduction of the "Jewish awareness" in the general education system, makes these six volumes of the Mishna most timely in Israel. The editors have striven to present these volumes in attractive and appealing format and this, too, speaks much for the success of this edition.

Full Introductions

Professor Albeck has not only written the commentary, but has supplied full introductions to every tractate of the Mishna (about 10 in each Order) as well as scholarly notes (which fill about a 100 pages of close print at the end of every volume). He is also responsible for the punctuation of the text, a task requiring talents of the first order, since very often the interpretation of the text is derived from its combination of phrasing. The vocalization is the work of Chanoch Yalon, who has devoted a lifetime of study to the problems of the Hebrew language, especially to those of Mishnaic Hebrew. The work is therfore of the highest scientific standards. Yet at the same time it is extremely popular, even the beginning reader being able to grasp much of the meaning. For it is aimed to fill the needs especially of those who do not have much knowledge of rabbinic writing. The average high-school student should be able to find his way about in this presentation. The commentary is printed in square (i.e. not Rashi) lettering and flows in easy modern Hebrew style. The commentary itself is made easier to follow by the fact that the introductions give a summary of the topics discussed in each particular tractate, explain the important laws dealt with, make clear the meaning of key technical words occuring in the tractate, and itemise the contents of the various chapters in each tractate. Thus the reader is given considerable help in understanding a particular treatise even before beginning its study with commentary. In addition to all this, the introductions have a special appeal to the modern reader in that they discuss the origin and background of various *halakhot*, and deal with the question of relationship between Mishnaic *halakha* and that encountered in the Apocrypha as well as in the writings of Philo and Josephus.

The present volume of *Seder Toharoth* may not seem at first glance to be dealing with subject matter which can have much appeal to the modern, for the laws of impurity and purification have no real relevance today for the most part even for the most observant. The destruction of the Temple made impossible certain purification rites and also made somewhat trivial many of the purification rites which were still possible. For the prime purpose of ritual purity at all times was to be able to enter the Temple in a pure state. Where the goal for purity no longer existed, purtiy itself, even where possible, lost much of its meaning.

Despite this seeming irrelevance, it is precisely this Order which is of the greatest importance for an understanding of Pharisaic Judaism, that branch of Judaism which became all-dominant after the destruction of the Temple and of which our own present-day Judaism is a direct continuation. It was the distinctive understanding and practice of the laws of purity which marked off the Pharisaic sect and which gave it its name. Moreover, it goes without saying that a proper understanding of the distinctive practices of other contemporary Jewish sects (such as that of the Dead Sea Scrolls and the Damascus Covenant, the study of which has become of wide interest today) is immeasureably helped when the Pharisaic laws are themselves known and understood.

Live History

The study of this Order, then, can be a fascinating experience in learning to know Second Temple Pharisaic Judaism as actually lived. To the archaeologist and the historian this Order is of the greatest importance. The 30-chapter treatise of *Kelim* treats of the purities and impurities of pottery, wood, metal, leather and bone vessels and instruments. Here the archaeologist will find an imposing listing of vessels in the Mishnaic period, which in many cases become easily identified through a knowledge of the *halakha* on their purity and impurity.

The purity ritual connected with the ashes of the red heifer has always provoked Biblical commentators to seek its explanation. It is of piquant interest to know just how many red heifers were sacrificed for the purpose of preparing the water of sprinkling in all Temple history. A famous English novelist preparing a novel on the Herodian period once sent on to me just such a request for information, as he had heard that the number was very few. The Mishna Para 3: 5 lists the name of all the priests in whose ministry the red heifer sacrifice was carried out.

The last mishna in *Negaim* tells us of questions concerning leprosy purification asked of Rabbi Joshua by the Jewish community of Alexandria. By reading between the lines one can gather a world of incidental information.

We hear faint echoes of what must have been the spread of Greek classical literature in Palestine when we read the following Mishna in Yadayim 4:2: "The Sadducees say: We protest vehemently against you, O ye Pharisees, for you say that Holy Scripture makes impure the hands, but the Books of Homer do not make impure the hands."

Even more catching than the recorded debates between the Sadducees and Pharisees in the last chapter of *Yadayim* is perhaps that between the Pharisees and an early Galilean Christian who protests against writing the name and year of the reign of the ruling monarch (even if he be pagan) in a divorce writ where the name of Moses is perforce mentioned, thus debasing the honour of the Prophet Moses.

When one refers to the learned notes of Professor Albeck the interest aroused by the subject matter itself is heightened, for here the background and relevant external literature on the question are discussed. Take for example the expression *netilat yadayim* (literally, "taking of the hands"), a term for the ritual washing of the hands which has puzzled commentators of the Mishna and Talmud from the very beginning. Professor Albeck points out in a short note (to *Yadayim* 1:1) that this is no more than an elliptic phrase for "taking *of water* for the hands," and is the exact equivalent of the Greek and Roman phrase where the ellipsis was also common. Greek and Roman aristocratic practice called for a kind of ritual washing of the hands before and after meals. Jewish practice at the time took on much of this classical colouring and, paradoxically enough, preserves it even to this day.

Re-Mishnaised

Of very first importance is the vocalization in this new edition of the Mishna text. In determining the vocalization, Mr. Yalon has consulted the readings of the Mishna text as extant in our oldest manuscripts. Neither spelling, grammar, nor syntax is exactly the same in both Mishnaic and Biblical Hebrew. These differences, however, have in many respects been eliminated in our ordinary printed texts where the efforts of generations of scribes and proof-readers have been to "smooth out" and "correct" the Hebrew of the Mishna. Mr. Yalon's vocalization once more gives us the "feel" of the individuality of Mishnaic Hebrew freed from the strait-jacket of Biblical forms. Bizarre as this may sometimes strike the modern reader who sees this for the first time, there is no question but that the Mishna should be read in Mishnaic Hebrew.

The completion of these six volumes is indeed of momentous importance, incorporating as they do all the best that has been added to an understanding of the Mishna during the past 150 years of its scientific study. They are bound to leave their mark even upon a secular Israel.

THEIR PROBLEM TOO

RELIGION AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. By M. Braiterman. New York, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, 1958.

THIS pamphlet by a distinguished young Baltimore attorney is published as No. 1 of a series called "Issues of Conscience," sponsored by an Action Committee of Reform Judaism. Though, alas, we have no separation of State and Synagogue in Israel, such as America has enjoyed since the First Amendment, and the issue here discussed, namely the attempt to make a breach in the wall of separation by way of the public schools is one that American Jews have to fight out for themselves, so many shrewd things in regard to the whole problem in its widest sense are said by Mr. Braiterman, that the little 70-page essay might well be read with profit by our educators and others interested in secular versus religious education. The author is not only firmly convinced that the free, secular public school is the hub of American freedom, but that the separation — "a wall, and not a moat" — is to the good both of the State and the Church or the Synagogue. His closely guarded defence of this wall cannot well be condensed still further, but it should be pointed out as a significant aid to our understanding of the Jews of the U.S., who, quite apart from their generous help to Israel, are still the largest and most important Jewish community of the *Galut*. *PAULA ARNOLD*

Round the Bookshops

THE second volume of Boris Pasternak's Dr. Zhivago has just appeared in Hebrew (translated by Zvi Ered, Am Oved, IL1.950). The translation is stiff and "literary," there is no smooth and natural prose flow, but it is nevertheless important to have almost the whole work available in Hebrew now, so soon after the great stir it has caused.

Pasternak

We must point out however, that this second and final volume is incomplete since the 25 poems that come at the end of the book, have been omitted. I should add that many acquaintances are even harder on the Hebrew translation, finding it unreadable.

The publishers explain that they have been advised by Mr. Avraham Shlonsky, the well-known Hebrew poet, that the poems were too difficult to translate and should therefore be left out. The sensible alternative would have been to give a literal prose translation as was done in the English version, for the poems are an integral part of the book.

Aside from the stir, it is a first-rate novel of the greatest interest, and together with the locally-produced photo-offset edition of the English translation, everyone here should be able to read the book now.

A young (female) friend has drawn my attention to the fact that some (carefully dodging a charge of generalizing) of our brethren from Morocco, because they are unable to pronounce the *Shin*, refrain from making dates with their girl friends on any day but Wednesday (*Revi'i*) since the rest of the week is *Rishon Sheni, Shlishi, Hamishi, Shishi* and *Shabbat*. That brings to mind the view of the late Ittamar Ben Avi, who spoke a mellifluous Hebrew, and held that the repetition of the Shin grated on the ear and constantly sought to circumvent its use even by totally recasting sentence structure. Ze'ev Jabotinsky too in his Taryag Millim (613 Words) suggested for the same reason the substitution of letters of the alphabet for *ehad, shtayim, shalosh* etc.

Needless to say, this is only one facet of the gratings that attend our newly revived Hebrew speech, since careless and loose grammar and pronunciation seem to be the order of the day. It is part of this language malady that Yitzhak Zadka tries to cure in his Torat Hanikkud (Vowelization, Yavne, IL3.200).

Another important book on usage and correct construction is the third and concluding part of Ivrit Kahalakha (Good Hebrew, Srebrek, IL2) by Y. Peretz, who has been at the post of language guidance for the past fifteen years. Peretz is one of the three "Yitzhakim" who comb our everyday speech and the press for mistakes, hideousities, Anglicisms, Germanisms and Arabisms and who unflinchingly dive into the Jewish sources to fish up precedents and examples. This book rounds out the series which resulted from the collection of articles in the press. Peretz is also the author of Diyukei Signon (Style) and Torat Hahibbur (Composition).

Torat Hak'tiv (Spelling, Ahiassaf, IL1.400) by Aharon Kaniel, is presented as a first effort and the author hopes that the subject will expand until it produces a foolproof method. It is based on nearly three decades of experience and is certainly a noble contribution to the improvement of the use of Hebrew. M. Goshen-Gottstein's She'elot B'lashon V'dikduk (Questions in Language and Grammar, Schocken, 960 pr.) is a book of exercises on the use of language and functional grammar.

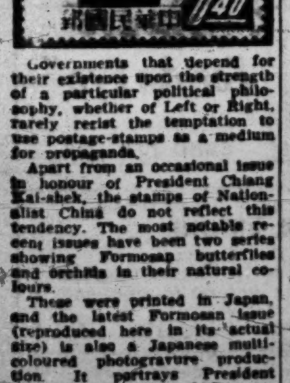
Winston Churchill's Historia Shel Ha'amim Dovrei Anglit (History of the English Speaking Peoples, Am Vasefer, four volumes, IL36) is out in Hebrew dress, but for the time being the public will be able to enjoy only the first two volumes: The Birth of Britain and The New World. The remaining two volumes, Revolution, and the Great Democracies, are still in the translation mill. The translator is Aharon Amir.

In Hahayim K'mashal (Life as a Parable, Sheshet, IL5) Pinhas Sadeh waxes autobiographical and in his confessions reveals the birth of a spirit against the background of Tel Aviv, Sarid, Kinneret and Jerusalem. Yehuda Haezrahi in his Im Shahar (At Dawn, Ankor, IL3) offers two tales of life in Israel revealing the psychological spectacle of man facing his own conscience and the individual facing society.

The Hillel House — Kol Yisrael wisecrackers are out on their second cruise in Shlosha B'sira Ahat (Three in a Boat, Ma'ariv, IL2.500) and are again led by Yehuda Haezrahi and Yitzhak Shimoni.

American prose, from the very beginnings to this day, is the burden of Reuven Wallenrod's M'apprei America (American Narrators, Dvir, IL3). *M. H.*

Stamp of the Week

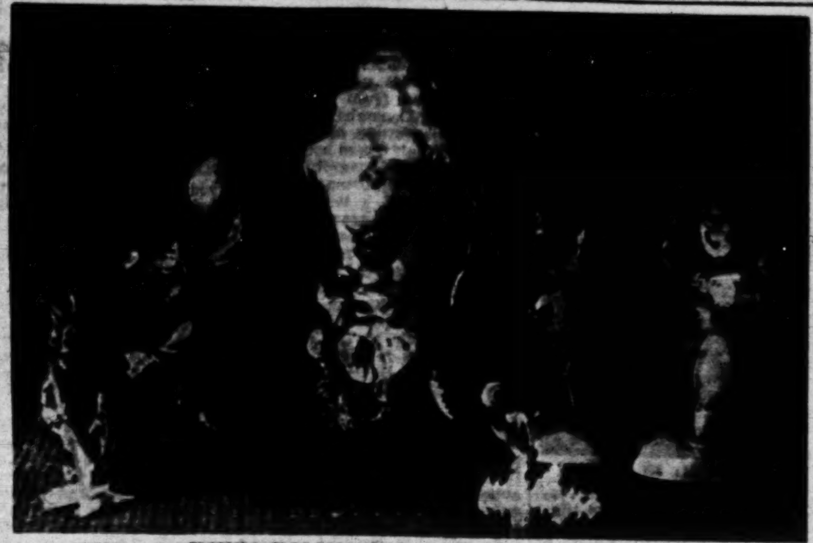


Governments that depend for their existence upon the strength of a particular political philosophy, whether of Left or Right, rarely resist the temptation to use postage-stamps as a medium for propaganda.

Apart from an occasional issue in honour of President Chiang Kai-shek, the stamps of Nationalist China do not reflect this tendency. The most notable recent issues have been two series showing Formosan butterflies and orchids in their natural colours.

These were printed in Japan, and the latest Formosan issue (reproduced here in its actual size) is also a Japanese multi-coloured photogravure production. It portrays President Chiang at a National Day review of his troops, with jet fighters overhead, and was on sale only for the first fortnight of this month.

G. W. HILL


HANNA HOLZMANN: SEA-SHELL FIGURINES
From the artist's current exhibition at the Nora Gallery, Jerusalem

Second Baeck Yearbook

By EUGEN MAYER

YEARBOOK II (R. Weltsch, Editor). Published for the Leo Baeck Institute by East and West Library, London. XXVII, 356 pp., 27/6.

BULLETIN No. 4 and 5 (July, September, 1958). Bitaon, Tel Aviv.

THE first Yearbook of the Leo Baeck Institute (reviewed in these columns in April, 1957) has been followed by an equally substantial volume, and a third is already in the press. This alone is evidence of the mass of material on the history and life of Germany's Jewry, which still calls for research and publication. The task of selection and coordination cannot be easy, but the editorial board has so far been quite successful in navigating between the rocks of all too massive monographs and the shallow waters of certain *Festschrift* pieces. This time again, we are offered a well balanced bill of fare, the more solid dishes being relieved by a few more or less tasty savouries.

As a fitting tribute to the man whose name the Institute bears, several articles recall his personality and teachings, including a penetrating essay by H. Liebeschütz on Baeck's contribution to the history of theology, and a few excerpts from his writings. It will be interesting to compare his appreciation of Moses Hess with Sir Isaiah Berlin's study of the "red rabbi."

The second and third parts are devoted to various aspects of history in the post-emancipation period. K. Wilhelm deals with communal organization, the late A. Sandler with developments after the First World War, and M. Gruenewald with the training and position of the modern rabbi, without, however, discussing the changes of style in the sermon and the *Kasualrede*, those important functions of the modern *Rabbiner*. There follow two chapters from a comprehensive work by A. Kober on the history of religious instruction, a compilation of historical data, in which the interesting provisions of the Frankfurt Statute of 1808 might have been mentioned. (There are a few misprints: *Mikrah* for *Mikra*, *Hamor* (sic!) for *Hamaor*, and Titkin for Tiktin.) E. D. Goldschmidt, the Jerusalem librarian and expert on liturgy, whose commentary on the Passover Haggada is still awaiting its Hebrew edition, surveys the contributions of German-Jewish scholars to the study of the synagogue service and the edition of correct prayer texts. As this field of research is bound up with the name of Leopold Zunz, founding father of the *Wissenschaft des Judentums*, it was an excellent idea to include several other articles on this school, whose aims have become the object of some criticism in our own days, but whose achievements have not had their like since the golden age of Spain.

Segregation

Recent history is represented in two contributions: M. Goldstein recalls a debate on the "Judenfrage" in the journal "Kunstwart" which caused quite a stir at the time. Another half-forgotten chapter is treated in an article on "East-European Jewish Workers in Germany" by S. Adler-Rudel, who can give us a firsthand account of the so-called *Ostjuden*, their "segregation" and the constructive work done on their behalf after the First World War; this article, too, is part of a larger work in which the author will no doubt give due credit to the many voluntary workers outside Berlin.

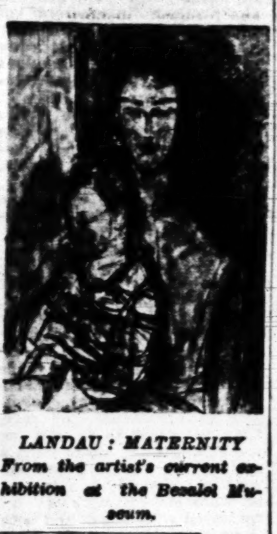
Among the other contributions, not all of which can be mentioned, the most important is E. Simon's examination of Sigmund Freud's links with Judaism. Another great Jew, the painter Max Liebermann, is the subject of an article (adorned by the famous self-portrait) by H. Strauss. An inside story of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" is supplied by E. Kahn who, with F. Naphtali (now an Israel cabinet minister) once belonged to the editorial staff of that great democratic newspaper. Frankfurt also appears in W.M. Schwab's interesting notes on connections between the German and the Anglo-Jewish communities; as these notes are confined to the religious sphere, a series of articles on the manifold activities of immigrants from Germany in the City, in commerce and in the academic life of Britain, as well as in other countries, is recommended for future volumes.

"What a century!" exclaims Robert Weltsch in his introduction; "What a Legacy!" one feels inclined to add.

• • •

THE German language, banned from the Yearbook on not quite convincing grounds, re-enters with a vengeance in the "Bulletin." Kurt Blumenfeld, teacher and leader of a whole generation of German Zionists, prefaces his notes on the origins and the character of the movement with the remark that the history of Zionism in Germany has never been written. Yet, however critically one may view Richard Lichtheim's "Geschichte des Deutschen Zionismus" (Jerusalem, 1954), it was the first work of its kind and certainly not without considerable merits. We now look forward to seeing Blumenfeld's own memoirs in print; to judge from the present *hors d'oeuvre*, they will make fascinating, if provocative, reading.

Outstanding among the other articles are an account of Franz Rosenzweig's last years by M.G. Goldner, one of his closest friends, and H. Tramer's stimulating essays on Heine and Meyerbeer, and on the contribution of German Jews to the expressionist movement in literature and the arts. Such original articles, as well as personal memoirs and reviews of the part played by German Jews in the history of the Yishuv (long before the 20th century), rather than reprints from the Yearbook, which should be confined to brief summaries, will amply justify the continued existence of the Bulletin as a separate publication.


LANDAU: MATERNITY
From the artist's current exhibition at the Bezalel Museum.

Life and Letters

Femina Winner

The Prix Femina, one of the four principal annual French literary awards, was last week accorded to Mme. Francoise Mallet-Joris for her novel "L'Empire Céleste." The jury, composed entirely of women, took seven ballots to reach their decision, as there was strong competition from novels by Mme. Christiane Rochefort and Mme. Marguerite Duras.

Mme. Mallet-Joris is a 28-year-old Belgian married to a French painter, M. Jacques Delfau, and now living in Paris; they have three children. This is her fifth novel. One of her early novels, "Les Mensonges," received high praise in Britain when it was published in translation under the title of "The House of Lies." "L'Empire Céleste" is the story of a café pianist in Montparnasse, who is destroyed by his friend's discovery of a secret diary in which he writes of himself not as he is but as he would like to be. It is described as tragic in its view of the hero's fate and teeming with vividly portrayed minor characters.

Roof Construction

A new method of design for prismatic and cylindrical shell roofs is offered in a 250-page book just published by the Haifa Science Publishers. The author, Professor David Yitzhaki, is Associate Professor of Civil Engineering at the Technion, and his book entitled "Prismatic and Cylindrical Shell Roofs" provides full details for engineers and students in analysis of such roofs. The book is in English.

F.D.R.

"The Coming of the New Deal," the second volume of Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr.'s "The Age of Roosevelt," will be published Jan. 5 by Houghton Mifflin. The first part of the book deals with President Roosevelt's first two years in office and the New Deal's efforts to overcome the depression. The second part is about the people's reaction to the New Deal and the resurgence of conservatism in 1934 and 1935. The biography was called "The Crisis of the Old Order."

WEAK M.E. TEXTBOOK

THE NEAR EAST. A modern History. By William Yale. 486 pp. and XIX Ann Arbor, the University of Michigan Press. (The University of Michigan History of the Modern World. Edited by Allan Nevins and Howard M. Ehrmann.)

By W. Z. Laqueur

THOSE who read history with an eye to its continuities regard the present clash of power interests in the Middle East as merely the latest recrudescence of the age-old "Eastern Question." But for all the evidence one may adduce from the past such a view of the present crisis — another instalment of which seems to have been postponed to next spring — is unhistorical, perhaps dangerously so.

The Eastern question of our day has little in common with the Oriental problem that preoccupied the chancelleries of Europe one hundred years ago. To be sure, the conflict between Russia and the West still persists, but it is no longer the same Russia nor, for that matter, the same West which contest the area. The centre of the conflict has moved southwards from the Balkans and Constantinople and the stakes are vastly different. The question of the nationalities and minorities in the Ottoman Empire has been solved, or to be more accurate, shunted aside. The strategic interests of the powers no longer take the same form, involved as they are in new issues such as Arab nationalism — and oil, Communism and the emergence of Israel as a state. In all these respects, not to mention others, Gorchakov, Dizzy or the Iron Chancellor would nowadays find the Near and Middle East a problem more baffling than anything they knew in their day.

Foreign Survey

Prof. William Yale of Boston University has combined in this book a survey of the traditional "Eastern Question" since the early 19th century with a review of the Middle Eastern problems of our age. It is essentially a survey of foreign relations in the Middle East, with only occasional reference to intellectual, social or economic developments in the area. Not that the author fails to recognize the great importance of internal developments in the Arab world, Turkey and Israel.

On one occasion he decries the tendency in the West to "over-stress nationalism and to ignore the significance of other potent forces generated by revolutionary economic and social changes." He also offers some eminently sensible comments on the ill-starred attempts to induce nations overwhelmingly neutralist in outlook to join the Western defence system. But it is doubtful whether Colonel Nasser would agree with Prof. Yale's statement that "the Arabs would wholeheartedly support the United States in the Cold War" were it not for American policy towards Israel and the administration's attempt to force the Arabs into the Western alliance system. The author is critical of the exclusive Western support for the conservative ruling classes in the Middle East during the last generation or two; at the same time there is an unfortunate tendency in this book to equate Communism, Social Democracy and other revolutionary and reformist movements by overlooking the differences between them.

Prof. Yale voices strong opinions on a great variety of subjects: he denounces what he calls British and French "importunities" in the Middle East, advises Turkey to follow a more friendly line towards the Soviet Union, ridicules the Jordan "puppet king" and his dependence on the West, and believes that Nasser's regime has made significant strides in attempting to cope with the basic problems of Egypt. Mindful of the historical roots of the Jewish question, he nevertheless regards the emergence of Israel as a calamity that came about mainly as the result of the activities of Jewish pressure groups in the United States.

Prof. Yale has written, in brief, a text book of doubtful value. This is a matter of some regret for Prof. Yale is in a position to have made a specific contribution of his own to the recent history of the Middle East. He had the unique opportunity to follow Middle East affairs from a close vantage point during a crucial period: as a special agent of the State Department in Cairo in 1917/18, as an observer with General Allenby's army in Palestine and Syria, and as an adviser to the American delegation at Versailles in 1919. The "Yale Papers" kept at the Houghton Library, Harvard, and at Yale are an important source for historians. But the story behind these files remains to be published.

USEFUL SCORES

ONE of the most active music teachers in Israel is Mordechai Levitas. Not content with teaching in a number of schools and conducting the children's choirs there, he has written and produced during the last few years a number of booklets dealing with various problems of musical education. "Et Hazamir" undertakes to tackle the difficulties in learning to sing from music in one or more parts, the development of hearing, and provides elementary knowledge of rhythm, scales and intervals, ending with a collection of well-set songs suitable for children's choirs. It shows initiative, experience and love for his profession, and the rich material it contains can serve many a teacher. With seven years at the Juilliard School of Music behind him and nine teaching in Israel schools, Levitas continuously tries to improve his methods and convey his knowledge and experience by enriching our pedagogical library. Without support from institutions or the government he prints his booklets at his own expense. In the field of piano teaching he issued "Tsa'ad, Tsa'ad" (Step by Step), a well-planned, modern method with good explanations and charming little drawings, supplemented by another issue of duets. "Shironi" ("My Songbook") teaches exercises by adding words, which should prove very attractive to certain types of pupils. All of Levitas' material is pervaded with the Israel scene and atmosphere and, on this account alone should be more useful to our young singers and players than imported books and methods based on different assumptions. *Y. BOEHM*

Pirandello at Chamber Theatre

Challenge to Playgoers

Chamber Theatre presents "Tonight We Improvise." On a theme by Luigi Pirandello. Directed by Marcel Lupovici; Hebrew by Alterman; with designs by Arie Navon.

NOTHING could be more theatrical and less realistic than the search for realism in the drama as elaborated by Pirandello. In general, the more dramatists tried to find some formula to break down the barrier which, at the end of the 19th century, they persuaded themselves, existed persuaded themselves existed actors, the more they became involved in pretence and artifice.

Just before Pirandello's time, the theory of the "fourth wall" prevailed. Ostensibly the playwright took no notice of the audience at all. They did not exist. They were just people hidden away quietly behind the fourth wall of the room that was the stage where other people, the actors, went about the business of playing their parts as though in real life. We, the audience, meekly accepted the convention that we were looking in on them.

The modern playwright discarded the unwritten ancient compact between author and audience; that he wrote for them and that the actors accordingly played to the gallery. Now that we think we qnow more about psychology and how people communicate, we realize that basically the business of theatre is the creation of empathy; the identification of the audience with the actor and of the actor with his role. If these are successful, you have successful drama. If they are not, it does not matter what you try to do, the play will floop and fizzle.

But before this salutary notion again took hold of dramatists, we had first to experience Pirandello. He tried to achieve realism by a paradox. "You think the stage is a stage and therefore a barrier to realism," he seems to say. "All right then! I shall take you right on the stage with my actors. Now you won't say the stage is a barrier to your thinking." And so we got "Six Characters in Search of an Author" which sent playgoers desperately wandering about in search of their sanity when this writer was just beginning to appreciate theatre. Now the Chamber Theatre is offering a similar work: "Tonight we Improvise," which opened last Sunday in Tel Aviv.

According to Pirandello himself, the plot is designed to indicate to us that the truth about life is to be found in art rather than in life itself, which is subject to all sorts of accidents. The idea of the play is that the producer gives the players the theme and asks them to improvise on it themselves, the way a sculptor has his block of marble and his basic idea and the rest is up to him. Pirandello the shows how life and art collide, coincide and sometimes influence each other.

The plot given to the "actors" to improve on is simple enough to begin with. You have a Sicilian family, the La Croces. In hopelessly in love with a Garbo- they are modern. The mother is not all that she should be, the three daughters are fast, flighty and flirtatious and a source of considerable solace to young naval officers stationed at a base nearby. The father is hopelessly in love with a Garbo-Dietrich-like cabaret singer (Batya Lancet) in a local dive and dies because of his hopeless love and the wayward conduct of his wife and daughters. An officer, Rico Verri, marries one of the girls, Mimi and then,

The cabaret singer (Batya Lancet) and her admirer (Avraham Halfi) in the Chamber Theatre's production of "Tonight we Improvise."

insanely jealous, locks her and her small child in a barred and dark attic room where she dies.

On that theme the actors improvise. "The Producer," (Avraham Ben Yosef, appears on stage, explains to the audience what he is doing. Henceforth the development of the plot is constantly interrupted and illuminated by the quarrels and calamities of the actors themselves and the manner in which the theme begins to overpower them as they live with it and enter into the minds of the characters they are portraying.

There is no doubt about the great theatrical genius of Pirandello—nor about the excellent quality of Alterman's Hebrew rendering. There is even less doubt about the manner in which the principal actors rose to the mighty challenge that Pirandello gives them. Their sudden changes of mood, their exploitation of the moments of high comedy; their swift passage from a charcter in the play to the actor as an actor were so subtly and ably done that the audience, too, was presented with a challenge. By the ovation they gave producer Marcel Lupovici, and the cast at the final curtain they at any rate were evidently quite satisfied with the manner in which they had taken up the gage.

Excellent is an attribute which must be shared by Avraham Chalfi as the father, Avraham Ben Yosef as The Producer and Rachel Marcus as mother. In the tempestuous role of Riccardo, Nathan Cogan was inclined to tear a passion to tatters and so failed now and then to make his transitions from "life" to "art" as evident as one might expect, but then the role demanded a greater closeness between the two than did the others. Dina Doron-Peskin as Mimi was superb. Perhaps in one phase she failed to convince entirely. This was the scene with the child that she is expected to evoke for us by dialogue only. One never felt that she had done a successful "Ruth Draper" here; but this does not detract from a great performance.

The secondary roles were done with verve. Perhaps the three daughters, played by Zaharira Charifai, Gila Almagor and Janet Goldfarb, did not quite come off. They did not quite put over the feeling of girls who were "easy." They were more like a bunch of cute kids out for a good time. Arie Navon's designs struck the right note of the suspension between stage and reality that Pirandello would have liked.

Altogether a memorable evening at the theatre, which is praise and thanks for producer Marcel Lupovici.

ARTHUR S. SUPER

Oily Thrills

THE CASE OF THE NAMELESS CORPSE. By C. B. Kelland. Hale, London 1958. 191 pp. 10/6.

THIS is a thriller with an interesting background—the oilfields near Calgary in Western Canada. The author gives lucid technical explanations, there is only one unfortunate thing about them — while he explains what a "mud engineer" is most satisfactorily he takes it for granted that the reader should know such terms as "cat skinner" and "doodle bugger." There are some amusing types, such as Mr. Violet Magin (so called because his wife is the boss) who studies the Encyclopedia from A to Z, and some not so amusing and most unlikely ones. The conversation is snappy. The mystery is almost non-existent. Good as thrillers go. *P.A.*

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Japanese Watercolours Impress

THE Haifa Municipal Museum is at present exhibiting 19th-century Japanese watercolours selected from the Tikotin Collection. The general art enthusiast is attracted by the absolute simplicity of an aesthetic based on contrast, on the opposition of subject to background, of colour to colour and motif to motif, while both colours (notably greys, browns and a subdued red) and motifs are, in their turn, reduced to the irreducible minimum. Such an approach might have been expected to result in some sort of Fauvism but here it is expressed with all the delicacy of a brush which, often without being lifted until it has completed the stroke, apparently skims the paper (Kwazan's "Bird on a Branch of Flowers").

An acquaintance with Japanese art that is confined to wood block prints must lead to surprises; for example, Hokusai who, for us, signifies the artist overwhelmed by the grandeur of nature. Turned watercolourist, he reveals another personality, quite our contemporary, in the arrangement of "Two Dolls," in the rounded sweep of the dreamlike "Two Insects in Water" and the interest in colour alone of a Fan design "Two Fish and Laced Pinks." By the bye, modernity also peeps out in the abstract rectangular background to another Fan design, Kiitsu's "Suzuki Grasses."

We meet a similarly high degree of composition in the portrayal of men and women (Goshun's "Peasant sitting on a Bundle of Faggots"). Above all, these depictions, almost sketchy in appearance, exude an earthy humanity which accepts men as they are (Keibun's "Peasant carrying a Hoe" and Nagaku's "Old Man"). When we look at Tozan's "Court Lady Reading," it seems that both for her vanity and the artist's pictorial requirements, her long hair is the most important thing and we wonder if this watercolour is not to be related to Utamaro's quiet sense of humour. Birds on the wing are delineated with the light touch but you again encounter forthrightness in Shikimaro's "Crane" and Zeshin's "Fighting Frogs," the latter an example of anthropomorphic satire.

Among the landscapes, where the little houses nestle below the mountains (Hiroshige's and Sutcho's "Mountain Landscapes"), we meet our preconceived ideas — an idyllic longing, an escape to a romantic ideal. Perhaps these populated landscapes are the catalysts which raise man from over-close proximity to the purely mundane or gently bring the sensitive aesthete nearer to everyday life. In any event, these Japanese 19th-century watercolours, so enamoured of life, belong to a humanism with a sure eye for the material beauty of this world and an appreciation of mankind.

Children Too

THE Japanese Children's paintings (Haifa Ethnological Museum), donated by the Uraga Docks Co. to the Municipality, differ from a similar exhibition some time ago in that the subjects were then drawn from school life and marked by a natural vivacity.

The present collection, executed by children between the ages of six and 14, also bears a European stamp and the subject matter, both in essence and treatment, is that common to children the world over. The pictures of the six to nine-year-old group, whether painted or produced by collage, deal with the same aeroplanes, ships, children playing, landscapes etc. A change to a stricter technical discipline comes when they enter their teens.

From the method of instruction revealed by the paintings of pupils of 13 and 14, the subject, whether road building, ships etc., is seen from an elevation, thereby facilitating its grasp in a single entity. Thus the picture divides into clear areas of motifs whose colours and forms may be easily built into a plastic unity. Two pictures of a closely built town and of a factory respectively, are quite noteworthy. The question, however, arises as to whether this method is intended to correct looseness of technique and over-detail or to encourage a future artistic sensitivity.

H.

VISITOR'S GALLERY : *JEAN MARTINON*

Baton to Alpine-Stock

FOR three months every year, M. Jean Martinon, the distinguished French conductor who is conducting the IPO's current subscription concert, exchanges his baton for an Alpinist's climbing stick.

But it is not only to scale the heights of Mont Blanc that he retires for a period each year from the podium. In his chalet, set at the foot of a glacier, in the shadow of Western Europe's highest peak, he returns to his first love in the world of music. It is his only chance, he says, to continue composing. And it is in order not to lose that chance that he resigned from permanent associate conductor's posts with the London Philharmonic and L'Orchestre Lamoureux of Paris.

As a student at the Paris conservatoire, Martinon specialized in composition, his most admired teacher being Albert Roussell. But he began learning the violin as a boy of ten, in his native Lyons, and carried on at the local conservatoire. One of his sisters, a former Maquis leader, is an opera singer.

MARTINON

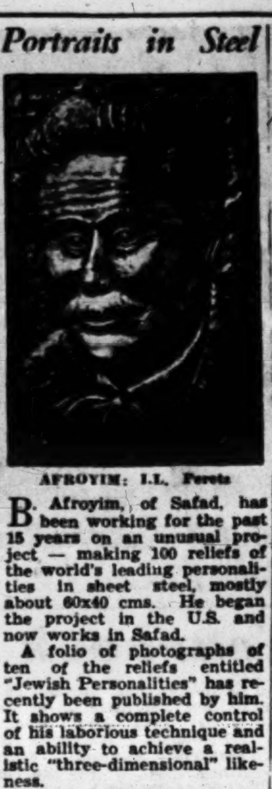
At Paris, Martinon studied conducting under Charles Munch, but when he made composition his speciality, he little dreamed that he would conduct the Lamoureux orchestra, with which Munch was associated for many years. Like his teacher, he has introduced concert audiences to new works. Already a leading figure in contemporary French musical life, although only 48, M. Martinon contributes to it doubly now — by his own compositions and interpretations of his contemporaries' works and in his original renderings of familiar orchestral music.

Maestro Martinon took up conducting only after the war. He relates, in his witty style, that a conductor who was due to include one of his symphonies in a concert asked him at the last minute to step in, as he was not familiar with the work. "If I had known I would have to cope with it myself, I would have made the orchestration less complicated," he remarks. However, he coped, and has conducted major orchestras in all parts of the world since.

Martinon's compositions include symphonic, vocal and chamber music. While a prisoner of war with the Germans in World War II, he wrote a setting to the captive's Psalm, "By the waters of Babylon." For this he was awarded the "Grand Prix de la Ville de Paris," and later the Bela Bartok Prize for a String Quartet. The overture of his opera, "Hécube," is included in the concert series here.

M.D.

Portraits in Steel



AFROYIM: I.L. Perets

B. Afroyim, of Safad, has been working for the past 15 years on an unusual project — making 100 reliefs of the world's leading personalities in sheet steel, mostly about 60x40 cms. He began the project in the U.S. and now works in Safad.

A folio of photographs of ten of the reliefs entitled "Jewish Personalities" has recently been published by him. It shows a complete control of his laborious technique and an ability to achieve a realistic "three-dimensional" likeness.

Afroyim's famous men are chiefly doctors, scientists, scholars. He would like to sell the collection only as a whole, preferably to a Museum. The collection, shortly to be completed, is also available as a travelling exhibiiton.

M.R.

STAR-GAZING

MARS is rapidly moving away from us, its magnitude falling from —1.6 to —0.6 during December. A star with a magnitude of —2 is two and a half times brighter than one whose magnitude is —1, just as a first-magnitude star is two and a half times brighter than a second-magnitude star. Needless to say, "magnitude" is a misleading name, originating with the Ancients, and has no connection with the physical size of the heavenly body involved.

On the 20th of the month Mars ends its retrograde motion — which characterizes it only shortly before and shortly after opposition. We will soon be compensated for its loss by Jupiter, now only a morning star (it rises after four a.m.) but progressively appearing ever earlier: by the end of the month it will rise before three a.m. Its magnitude will then be —1.4, steadily growing. Jupiter is now in Libra, not a very noteworthy constellation but to the right of Scorpio, which anyone can pick out.

Last month Venus was in superior conjunction, i.e. on the other side of the sun, as far away from us as it can ever get. It now sets just after the sun, and by the end of the month it will be visible for a short while. Despite its relative distance (1.7 astronomical units, i.e. 1.7 times the distance from the earth to the sun) it will be very bright, magnitude —3.4, because that side of it which is fully lit will face us.

YOSEF SMORA

Haifa Film Club Re-opens

THE Haifa Film Club is opening its fourth season, this year at the Youth and Community Centre, Mount Carmel, the need and purpose of the Club now having become abundantly clear. In any other art, the canons are fairly well determined and the public has some idea of what is required from a work beyond ephemeral pleasure. On the other hand, cinema criticism the world over is in a state of chaos. Nobody agrees on what is demanded from the critic; there is no general basis of aesthetics and, since the publication of film scripts has proved a commercial failure, the cinema reviewer, more even than his theatre colleague, has to face criticism's worst enemy, memory alone. Thus the film club becomes both a museum, ancient and modern, and a library, and furnishes the one standard of comparison which is essential if an understanding public is to be created, whose desires may influence the level of programmes shown at commercial cinemas.

Through its 1958/59 list, the Haifa Film Club is trying, this year, to put system into its choice of productions in order to fulfil its functions better. The programme selected stresses the latest work in international cinema and gives audiences an idea of what is being done today. Such, among other films, are the Polish "Kanal" which portrays the Warsaw uprising at its grimmest, in the city's sewers; Satiajit Ray's Indian film, "The Unvanquished"; the latest step in the development of British documentary, so called "Free Cinema" exemplified by "Together"; and Trnka's famous puppet fantasy "Bayaya" — we have already seen his puppet shorts. Further back but still within the post-War period which opened with a remarkable development of cinema in depth, come Cocteau's "La Belle et la Bête," de Sica's "Bicycle Thieves" and Lean's "Brief Encounter." The earliest films to be exhibited are Pudovkin's "Mother," a classic of the Russian silent cinema, and Cukor's ever popular "Camille," with Greta Garbo.

In all there will be 14 features from 10 different countries and, since Japan is now the rage in Haifa, the season opens with the Japanese historical film, "The Impostor."

H.

A Liberal Algerian Settler Speaks Out

'Nous, Algériens...' Reviewed by Maurice Carr

"NOUS, ALGERIENS . . . ." By Jacques Chevallier (Calmann-Lévy Paris).

IN his peacemaking endeavours, de Gaulle has repeatedly extolled the high courage which is common to the two warring camps in Algeria. Whatever other qualities the extremists may lack, there is no denying the pluck of the primitive Moslem guerilla fighters who have bearded a modern regular army; or the audacity of the European *ultras* who have striven to impose their rule on Metropolitan France as well as Algeria. But, for heroism without false heroics, none can compare with the Algerian liberals who have stood in the no-man's-land preaching reconciliation and exposing themselves to hatred from both sides.

Jacques Chevallier is one of the few declared — as distinct from the many clandestine — liberals in Algeria. As Mayor of Algiers from 1953 to the summer of 1958, when he was deposed by the local Public Safety Committee, he showed himself a fearless humanist in all his acts; but even he seldom dared to speak out in public, for in the prevailing climate of intolerance liberal words were even more detested than liberal deeds. Now, however, he has broken his long silence in a book which strikes a rare note of unself-conscious, authentic poignancy in the ever-growing literary chorus to the Algerian tragedy.

Jacques Chevallier is a fifth-generation Algerian of European origin who proclaims: "In Algeria, I feel at home and, come what may, I mean to stay here with my own folk, living or dead, among this Algerian people whom my pioneer ancestors knew and loved (when the panther still roamed the land) and whom I know and love. A million Algerian Europeans, I am sure, share the same feeling."

Missed Opportunities

In the opening chapters, he "excavates" what he describes as the Algerian "cemetery of missed opportunities" — and how crowded it is with the corpses of generous schemes which would have preserved Algeria from turmoil, but which were for the most part strangled in infancy, if not stillborn.

Among the lost chances, there was the abortive Bill drafted by the Léon Blum Government in 1936, which, Jacques Chevallier points out, "advocated a policy of progressive and harmonious assimilation; less costly and less abrupt than 'integration,' of which it was the forerunner, it was furiously brushed away by the present-day champions of immediate and total integration."

Then there was the Algerian Statute of 1947, which was designed to give a measure of home rule to Algeria, but which was sabotaged by the *ultras*. Ferhat Abbas, the present head of the "Provisional Algerian Government" in Cairo, endorsed this Statute at the time in these words: "It is perhaps more difficult and certainly more meritorious to wrest from the adversary schools to educate our children, ploughs to till the soil of our *fellahs*, roads to improve communications and human relations, hospitals to regenerate the race, than to resort to threats on the strength of arms caches which have never existed except in the sickly imagination of unemployed workers intoxicated with drugs and with dangerous illusions. In plain language, we have chosen our path, which is that of emancipation by evolution, by science."

Among the many hitherto secret documents published in "Nous, Algériens...", is one which reveals that already in 1948 the Algerian nationalist movement, under the leadership of Ferhat Abbas's rival Messali Hadj, had begun to build up the guerilla forces which are now under Cairo's orders.

Jacques Chevallier, who confesses that in his younger days he "thought, spoke and wrote on exactly the same lines as the *ultras*," realized in 1950 that disaster lay ahead unless the colonial system was superseded by a new relationship of full equality between all sections of the Algerian population. No heed was paid, however, to his Cassandra-like warnings.

Furious at Lacoste

Chevallier betrays no bitterness except when he mentions Robert Lacoste, former Resident Minister in Algeria, and then the author fairly chokes with anger. That a French Socialist should have joined with the Algerian ultras in sending him to coventry, is something he cannot forgive. This ostracism, Chevallier claims, was carried on even to the detriment of fundamental State interests. Lacoste allegedly rejected repeated overtures from the rebels who wanted to submit proposals to the authorities through the intermediary of the mayor of Algiers. On one occasion, in 1957, when F.L.N. fortunes were at a low ebb, a number of F.L.N. liaison agents offered through Chevallier to surrender but the untouchable liberal was sent packing; incredibly, he was told: "We do not want surrenders, we want arrests!" Lastly, Chevallier asserts, on the basis of a public statement made by the ultra leader Alain de Sérigny, that Lacoste last spring suggested that a European mob should storm the Algiers town hall and lynch the mayor.

For the rest, Chevallier deals chivalrously with his political opponents and approvingly cites declarations by Jacques Soustelle, Guy Mollet, Georges Bidault, René Mayer, which support his own thesis of equal rights for all sections of the Algerian population.

He puts up a spirited defence against the charges of defeatism levelled both against himself and against Pierre Mendes-France, in whose Cabinet Chevallier served as Secretary of State for the Armed Forces. He does not expressly say so, but it is clear, though, that there was a parting of the ways between himself and Mendes-France after May 13 last.

Days of Exaltation

Whereas Mendes-France has dismissed the scenes of Franco-Moslem fraternization as so much stage-managed trumpery, Chevallier, who was an on-the-spot eye-witness, writes: "In May, 1958, Algeria lived through days of fever and exaltation without precedent. Stupefied and wonder-struck at the miracle, as it was called, France learned suddenly that an immense upsurge of spontaneous fraternization had swept away the miasmata of the Algerian rebellion. The European masses of Algeria, running with outstretched brotherly hands towards the Moslem masses, had tossed away prejudices, resentments, and accepted that which they had so long condemned."

Chevallier wholeheartedly endorses de Gaulle's Constantine speech outlining a step-by-step programme of social and economic emancipation of the Moslem Algerians as the prelude to a political settlement based on the dual principle of "Algeria's own personality and its close ties with France." Without closing the door to eventual integration, or autonomy, or a federal status for Algeria, Chevallier opines that that country's multi-racial structure poses a "problem unique in the world" and the ultimate solution may be so original as to necessitate the coining of a hitherto unthought-of term.

Prophecy is a hazardous thing, but Jacques Chevallier is surely not being overbold when he predicts in conclusion that "If Gen. de Gaulle wins through, France will win through. If he does not, then France will have lost out, and so will Western civilization."

ISRAEL EXHIBITION IN ATHENS

THE recent opening of the Israel Art exhibition in Athens was a major event. Prominent among the 300 guests were ex-Premier George Akopoulos, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Kallias, the Director-General of the Ministry of Education, the heads of foreign diplomatic missions, including those of every country of the Soviet bloc, and a number of artists, writers, critics and newspapermen.

The exhibition, organized by the Foreign Ministry's Cultural Relations section, includes 77 paintings by 27 artists. Opened by Israel's Diplomatic Representative in Athens, Mr. Jonathan Prato, it will go on after a few weeks to Saloniki and Vienna.

Radio Review

Judging An Infanticide

MORE than the title was altered last Friday night when Kol Yisrael's series of dramatized trials adopted the new name of "The Court." The whole approach and tone of the programme—previously designated "Trial Jury"—was changed as well; for whereas earlier dramatizations tended to emphasize the sensational at the expense of the realistic and were overloaded with hypnotic legal mumbo-jumbo, Friday's broadcast was an intelligent, true-to-life, sensitive and moving recreation of a trial whose very nature precluded black-and-white sensationalism and demanded thought and understanding from both performers and listener.

The case re-enacted was tried not long ago in the local courts: a mother accused of administering 20 luminal pills in a glass of milk to her own six-year-old son, a boy who from the age of two had been declared by doctors to be a hopeless idiot. The mother's defence was based on the claim that she had killed the boy in order to end his suffering and the extreme pain he caused the rest of the family, her husband and two older children.

All the characters involved in the crime were carefully delineated by the editor (Yakov Ben Herzl). Their personalities emerged clearly out of the testimony they gave—no mean feat, for example, with the pharmacist who sold the mother the pills illegally. He testified for only a few minutes, and yet was perhaps the most convincing of the witnesses; good script-writing revealed the man in his words. The testimony of the boy's doctor and of the mother herself were also excellently presented.

Unpersuasive Verdict

The programme's realism broke down somewhat when the time came for the verdict. The three "judges" (Judge Binyamin Cohen played the role of the senior judge and was assisted by a psychiatrist, Dr. Ze'ev Yasmolewitz, and Uri Kessary, the journalist) were a little too bland in their discussion of the case to be really convincing; only Mr. Kessary seemed to be able to get excited about the killing. It is hard to believe that even an experienced judge would remain as matter-of-fact as Judge Cohen was in deciding whether a woman should be jailed for confessed manslaughter. The verdict itself was not very persuasive: Mr. Kessary was prevailed on by the other two judges to change his original stand that a mother's killing of her own child was a moral outrage in any circumstances and should not go unpunished; and the final decision—taken because punishing the mother would also punish the family—to parole the mother in the custody of a welfare officer for three years was hardly credible. We found it a little unjust as well, particularly after hearing that in the real trial several years ago the mother had received a short jail sentence.

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IT is interesting to speculate what traditional Jewish Religious Law would make of a moral dilemma like this. According to Dr. Zerah Warhaftig, who maintained that the traditional Law should become the basis of Israel Law during a discussion Sunday night ("The Foundations of Israel Law" on "The World of Modern Man"), it could do a lot better than our present system based on English Law. This is not the first time Dr. Warhaftig, a Knesset Member for the National Religious Party, has pressed for such a change both in and outside the Knesset; and, according to him, it won't be the last time either. His partner on the programme, Dr. Uri Yadin, deputy Attorney General, seemed to know this only too well and was content to make his points and run for cover. Dr. Warhaftig's oratory took up most of the programme's time, and it was a little wearying to hear all the familiar arguments recited again.

If he is really convinced that local law should be replaced by traditional law in all spheres, then it is up to Dr. Warhaftig and his colleagues—as Dr. Yadin suggested—to re-codify the law and present some workable plan. Until then, no more radio rehashes, please!

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: "The Maccabean War as Seen in Our Time," Symposium moderated by Dr. Zvi Yavitz (Sun. at 8.20); Jan Peerce sings arias by Gluck and Handel with IPO (Sun. at 9.30); Music from Japan played by Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra (Second Programme, Mon. at 6.30); "The Citizen Wants to Know," (Tue. at 7.35); "You Are the Man," programme commemorating U.N Declaration of Human Rights (Wed. at 8.25); "Each and Every One," ed. by Frye and Taragin (Thu. at 9.30); Dramatization of Hemingway's "Old Man and the Sea" (Fri. at 8.00); Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony, played by Philharmonic Orchestra (Fri. at 9.15); "Alexander the Hasmonean," opera by Menahem Avidom, libretto by A. Ashman. (Sat. at 4.30).

LISTENER

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
522, 249, 33.3 & 41.7 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.35, 7.00 and 7.58 a.m., 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. **Tomorrow:** 8.30 a.m. 1.30, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.15 p.m. **English:** 2.00 p.m. **French:** 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 Service. 6.37 Callisthenics. 7.17 Musical Clock (R). 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 Popular Concert: Rossini: Overture "The Journey to Rheims." Offenbach: Suite "Helen of Troy." Fibich: Poem. Oscar Straus: "Waltz Dreams." Williams: Romance for mouth-Organ, Strings and Piano. Kreisler: Love Song. Ridki: Festive March. 12.00 Lunchtime Music. 12.40 Sephardic Tunes. 1.00 Symphonic Dances. 1.45 Where to Go? 1.50 Light Music. 2.30 Close Down.

3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 News in English, Swedish & Spanish. 5.05 Classical Request Programme: Sibelius: Violin Concerto in D-minor, op. 47 (Soloist: Yehudi Menuhin). Prokofiev: "Alexander Nevsky," Cantata (Soloist: Jennie Tourel — Mezzo-Soprano). 6.00 Queries to Children. 6.15 "Hobby's Corner." 6.30 "Why Just Opening" programme by A. Schmuckler & Y. Shimoni. 7.20 Bible Reading. 7.30 The Week through the Eyes of the Writer. 7.45 Ron Ami. 8.00 "Maybe Tomorrow?" — J. Ben-Porath. 8.45 Leonard Pennario (Piano). 9.10 Political Commentary—B. Eliav. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert. Stravinsky: "Pulcinella," Ballet Suite after Pergolesi, played by the French National Orchestra, conducted by I. Markevitch. Rachmaninoff: Piano Concerto No. 3, played by Van Cliburn, with the Symphony of the Air, conducted by Kiril Kondrashin (Recorded by Courtesy of V.O.A.) Weber: Overture "Euryanthe," played by Symphony Orchestra, conducted by F. Leitner. 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service & Morning Melodies. 8.47 Sabbath Morning Concert. Orlando Gibbons: Fantasy. Vivaldi: "Beatus Vir" (Psalm 112) John Vincent: Symphony in D. 9.45 Light Music. 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literary Corner. 11.00 Popular Concert: Arensky: Variations on a Theme by Tchaikowsky. Liszt: "Mazeppa." 11.30 "Curtain Up" 12.30 Requests. 1.00 Stage and Screen. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.30 Close Down.

3.30 Excerpts from "My Fair Lady" by Loewe. 4.15 Light Music. 4.30 Opera: Giordano: "Andrea Chenier"— Second Selection. 5.25 Art and Culture. 6.00 Science Studio. 6.15 Chamber Music: Mozart: String Quartet in C ("Dissonants") K. 465 played by the New Israel Quartet. 6.45 Songs. 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 7.30 Programme for the first night of Hanukka. 8.00 Quiz by S. Rosen. 8.30 "Pleasantly Yours"—a Variety Programme. 8.50 Bible Reading: Melachim I Chaps. 3 & 4. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 "The Arab World" — talk by Ben-Nathan. 9.25 Light Music by the Noah's Ark Orchestra, Conductor: Y. Graziano. Soloist: Daliah Amihud and Marcel Ricardo (Vocalists) and Daniel Moraven (Guitar). 9.55 Songs for Hanukka, performed by Soloists with the Kol Zion Lagola Choir and the Kol Yisrael Orchestra. 10.30 Music for Dancing and Folk Dances. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 460, 292.7 41.7 & 33.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. Hebrew-Yiddish Lesson. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Rumanian. 9.15 Hungarian. 9.30 Polish. 9.45 News in English.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Light Classical Music. 6.30 Music from Movies. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Yemenite. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Rumanian. 9.15 Hungarian. 9.30 Polish. 9.45 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
407 & 41.07 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): **Today & Tomorrow:** 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30-11.15 p.m. Persian: 5.15 p.m.

KOL ZION LAGOLA ([illegible].3 M.): **Programme to South Africa: Today:** 6.30 News. 6.40 In the Jewish World. 6.45 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 Kindling of Lights. 6.35 News. 6.40 "Editorial Opinion." 6.50 "The First Night of Chanukkah."

Programme to the U.K.: Today: 10.15 News. 10.25 In the Jewish World. 10.30 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 10.15 Kindling of Lights. 10.20 News. 10.25 "Editorial Opinion." 10.35 Melaveh Malkah.

ARMY PROGRAMME (48.4, 216, 225 & 235 M.): **Today:** 6.30 Opening. 6.33 "Greeting the Shabbat." 7.00 News. 7.15 "Pleasant Tune." 7.30 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Choral Songs. 8.00 Friday Night Concert: Works by Schumann & Ravel. 9.00 News. 9.15 "The Musical Show. 10.00 Dance Music. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 Opening & Kindling of Lights. 6.33 Request Programme. 7.00 News. 7.10 Pleasant tunes. 7.40 "Encore." 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.30 "The Night Following Shabbat." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (13.30, 16.84 & 24.80): 7.15-7.45 p.m. **Today:** News. Parliamentary Review. British Album **Tomorrow:** News. News Talk. Students from Israel. Review of the Weekly British Press.

MUSIC U.S.A. (19 & 25 M.) Voice of America: Today and tomorrow 9.00—11 p.m. Light Music and Jazz.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE — English Programmes (434 & 495 M.): **Today:** 7.45 a.m. News. 12.30 p.m. Midday Melodies. 1.30 News. 4.30 For Children. 7.00 News and Commentary. 7.15 Kent Harian & his Orchestra. 10.00 Vera Lynn in "Yours Sincerely." 10.30 A Personal Anthology by A. Noyes. 10.45 Music from Vienna. 11.00 News **Tomorrow:** 7.45 a.m. News. 12.30 From My Library. 1.30 News. 4.30 Hancock's Half Hour. 7.00 News. 7.10 Gram Session with David Frost. 10.00 Saturday Night Theatre. 11.00 News.

HANUKKA TOY FUND

ANNUAL TOY FUND
CHILDREN'S
HANUKKA PARTY
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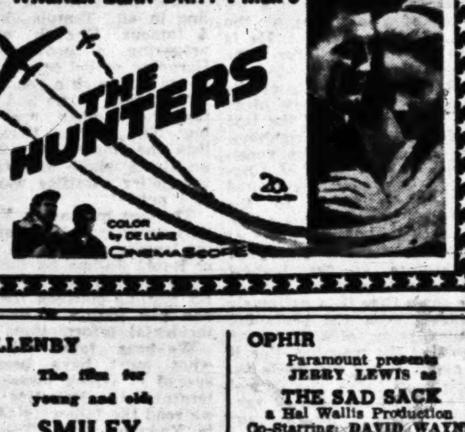
JACK HAWKINS
SESSUE HAYAKAWA
Owing to the length of the film shows commence at 3, 6, 9 p.m. — Sat.: 6 and 9 p.m.
No complimentary tickets
A Columbia Picture

MAY Tel. 2856
Evenings only
CHARLTON HESTON
ANNE BAXTER
GILBERT ROLAND
THREE VIOLENT PEOPLE
In Technicolor
Mats.: POPEYE THE SAILOR

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Saturday night: at 7.30 & 9.30. Weekdays: at 3.30, 7.15, 9.15.
Beginning on Saturday night, Dec. 6, 1958

TEL-AVIV Cinema
Starring at 2.15 p.m, today
Robert Mitchum
ROBERT WAGNER - RICHARD EGAN - MAY BRITT - LEE PHILIPS



ALLENBY
The film for young and old
SMILEY
Times of performance:
11 a.m., 3.30, 7.15, 9.30.

ARMON DAVID
3rd Week
Gerard Phillipe in
MONTPARNASSE 19
Lilli Palmer — Anouk Aimee
Owing to the length of the film, the public is requested to be punctual.
A YAIR Film

CHEN Tel. 26957
2nd week
In Such A Night
True story of the Norwegian Scarlet Pimpernel.
'EXCELLENT' (Ha'aretz)
at 3.45 7.15 & 9.15
Special holiday matinee for children — today (Friday) at 2 p.m. and during Hanukka week twice daily at 11 a.m. & 2 p.m.:
MAGIC GOBLINS (in colour)

EDEN Winter Hall
4th Week
The Arabic musical
THE RICH WAITER
Starring the famous singer Farid el Atrash and Samia Gamal.
Sat. evening 6.45, 8.45
Every day 3.30, 6.45, 8.45.

ESTHER
5th and last Week
M.G.M. presents:
GENE KELLY
KAY KENDALL
in Cole Porter's
Les Girls
in Metrocolor

GAT Tel. 27888
2nd Great Week
SAMUEL GOLDWYN'S
Wuthering Heights
based on Emily Bronte's Classic Novel
with LAURENCE OLIVIER
MERLE OBERON
DAVID NIVEN
Adults only
Distributed by SUNFILM

MAXIM Tel. 27457
Hildegard Kneff—Ivan Desny
GESTAENDNIS UNTER VIER AUGEN
Perfs.: 4, 7.15, 9.15
Today at 2 p.m., tomorrow at 5.30 and during Hanukka week at 10, 12 and 2:
Danny Kaye in
"Hans Christian Andersen"

MIGDALOR
Wanted by two women:
JOAN FONTAINE
IDA LUPINO
EDMOND O'BRIEN
The Bigamist

MOGRABI 6th Week
ALEC GUINNESS
WILLIAM HOLDEN
The Bridge On The River Kwai
3.30, 6.45, 9.45.

OPHIR
Paramount presents
JERRY LEWIS as
THE SAD SACK
a Hal Wallis Production
Co-Starring: DAVID WAYNE
PHYLLIS KIRK
PETER LORRE
VistaVision

ORION 2nd Week
ANDY GRIFFITH
in the laughiest, happiest best seller ever seen
No Time For Sergeants
at 3.30, 7.15, 9.15.

PEER Tel. 28595
Ilya Muromets
A magnificent Russian epic in breathtaking colour, with a cast of thousands—depicting the Russian struggle against the Tartars.
Cinemascope

SHDEROTH
3rd Week
Evening Perfs. only at 7.15, 9.15.
Alec Guinness — Kay Walsh
in J.B. PRIESTLEY'S new screenplay
LAST HOLIDAY
Mats.: 3.30 p.m.
1) Animals and Kids
2) Ali Baba with Fernandel

TAMAR 2nd Week
CHARLES CHAPLIN
The Great Dictator
Mats. continuously: 10, 12, 2, 4.
Evenings: 7.15 and 9.30.
Reservations by Phone

TCHELET Tel. 27450
A holiday entertainment
Stanley Kramer's masterpiece
A musical fantasy in colour for all ages
The 5000 Fingers of Dr. T.
Sat. at 5.30, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.

YARON
Today at 2.15 p.m.; on Saturday at 5.15, 7.15, 9.30 p.m.
Sun. at 11, 3.30, 7.15 & 9.15.
King of the monsters! Mighty Spectacle, — more startling than Jules Verne
Godzilla
Made in Japan with a cast of thousands.

ZAMIR
André Cayatte's sensational
"An Eye For An Eye"
Starring
CURD JURGENS

Israel Premiere of the great Italian picture
IL BIDONE
(The Conmen)
FELLINI'S masterpiece that brings to life the good dormant in everyone.
★
Superbly interpreted by
BRODERICK CRAWFORD
("All the King's Men" fame)
and co-starring GIULETTA MASINA and RICHARD BASEHEART (The Clown of "La Strada").
English dialogue, Hebrew and French subtitles.
Zafon
Buses 5, 13, 25, 61.

Economic News from Abroad

The U.S. Recovery

• The U.S. gross national product increased by $10,600m during the third quarter of 1958 to an annual rate of $439,000m. already near the peak reached last year. In October and November the recovery continued, with most sectors of the economy joining in, and rising production, employment and income were reflected in rising orders placed with business, though the upswing has not yet led to higher prices.

The bulk of the $20m. decline in the gross national product from the peak third quarter of 1957 to the low reached early in 1958 centred in investments and durable consumer goods, which are now expected to advance again. But sales of non-durable consumer goods and of services are already generally higher than a year ago, and it is their expansion which accounted for more than half of the $12,000m. recovery in the national output since the first quarter.

Personal income declined only a little more than one per cent during the recession — due to higher unemployment benefits (which offset more than half of the decrease in payrolls) and the maintenance of dividends despite a sharp contraction in company profits. Should the new Congress be prone to increased expenditure, as is generally expected, and in particular if the minimum wage is raised, as the trade unions demand, the rising trend in consumer spending will certainly be maintained.

Latin American Unions

• While the ideal of achieving some form of economic cooperation between the Latin American states is gaining ground for the first time in history, suggestions for practical implementation still vary widely. One solution is a payments union of the sort that proved a success in Europe. Another is a regional development bank to be backed by a U.S. contribution to the tune of $100m. The most ambitious scheme is a Latin American Common Market.

It is also possible that actual progress will assume different forms in various parts of the vast region involved. In Central America a customs union is being formed, to comprise Costa Rica, Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, and the combined market of almost 10,000,000 consumers which it offers has already attracted some big industrial enterprises. The three states of Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela are about to launch common ventures in shipping and industries which might eventually lead to an economic union. On the other hand, the big southern states of Argentina, Brazil and Chile will not at present go beyond a simplified payments scheme to replace their present bilateral trade agreements.

Coal Versus Cars

• The U.S. is threatening an embargo on the imports of German cars in retaliation against the German embargo on American coal imports. The Bonn government has been given a "reasonable period" (six months at most) to lift the embargo, which refers to negotiation of new contracts, not to deliveries under existing contracts. In placing the embargo, the Germans invoked Article 19 of GATT, which provides an "escape clause" in case of an "emergency" in a national industry. However, the U.S. economists do not agree that Germany's present coal stocks constitute an emergency, stressing that the slump in automobile production in the US. was much more damaging, yet no steps were taken to abrogate free trade.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, December 5, 1958

VOLUNTARY SAVINGS

ON the face of it, the Israel public should have approved of the Jewish Agency's decision to launch a IL20 m. loan for two obvious reasons: first, because the alternative way for raising the necessary funds would have been higher or additional taxes; second, because the new bonds offer another opportunity for linked gilt-edged investment, in particular for small savers who prefer a chance at big prizes to fixed interest rates. As a matter of fact, preliminary sales of the new issue have been fairly good, and bankers are sure that it will be taken up entirely before very long. However, one cannot fail to notice in what a lukewarm manner the loan has generally been received, partly, perhaps, out of resentment at the semi-official fixing of quotas for everyone according to his income—for what is supposed to be a voluntary loan—but partly also due to widespread opposition to saving, which is far too ingrained to be shrugged away.

There seems to be little doubt that the loan issue has been awkwardly handled, undermining the public's conviction about its urgency. But in addition the time seems to have come for a renewed discussion of the wider problem of voluntary saving, which has not yet received the attention it deserves as one of the basic issues of our economy.

In recent years, several improvements have been made in matters of income tax rates and regulations, in order to enable people to save more and to get appropriate rewards for their savings, but according to a consensus of economists and government exports, the reform stopped far short of what is needed. Some official pronouncements indicate a growing awareness of the importance of corporate savings and a readiness to let profit margins increase so as to leave enough for adequate depreciation allowances and for the accumulation of own means. Hints have even been dropped concerning the usefulness of higher dividends for attracting private capital to industrial ventures. But so far these statements have not been followed up by practical measures, and the state industries have given a very poor show when it comes to sound financing and the building up of reserves.

Moreover, much too little is still being done in the field of popular education—so little, indeed, that people tend to consider contributions to National Insurance as another tax, and would gladly shirk from contributing to provident funds were not their contributions matched by the employers.

The combined effect of oriental fatalism, the Jewish tradition of charity, and our prolonged inflationary experience in this country has been a habitual pattern of overspending—both in private and in business—which is very difficult to uproot even though it may have by now largely lost its economic *raison d'être*. It seems, therefore, that a large-scale effort should be made to overcome this psychological resistance by suitable means that would aim not so much at achieving short-term targets of raising capital funds, but at making people saving-conscious in the long run.

It is a rather odd fact that our school programme accords no place whatever to encouraging saving—in fact, preaching to children about donations to the J.N.F. has a pronounced anti-saving effect. Also, no attempt has been made hitherto to start the kind of voluntary saving groups movement that has proved such a marked success in Britain. And while so much is bandied about concerning economic democracy and workers' participation in profits (by way of higher wages), no private or Histadrut firm has taken the initiative of issuing popular shares to its employees in order to mobilize their small savings for its expansion plans.

True, economic problems cannot be solved by educational means, and the direct monetary results of all such efforts may be rather modest. But the side-effect of making people realize the importance of making both ends meet and looking to the future may result in changing the popular approach to work, consumption, conspicuous spending, etc. and indirectly affect the national economy to a major extent.

Housing Schemes Galore

Buying Power Turns to Consumer Goods

By Our Economic Editor

THE Jew who plans to come to Israel worries about a flat before anything else and unhappy memories of overcrowded immigrant camps and ramshackle suburbs still dominate our thinking about housing.

Indeed, in this respect our situation is markedly worse than in most countries of Western Europe. The average number of rooms per dwelling unit in Israel is 1.6, compared with 2 in Greece, 2.5 in Denmark and 4.8 in prosperous Switzerland. Density per room is 2.3 people in this country, against 1.3 in Denmark and 0.7 in Switzerland, though Greece and Bulgaria, for instance, are worse off than we in this respect. Moreover, in October 1957 there still were over 20,000 families (i.e. perhaps 80,000 persons) living in tents, huts and tin shanties, and about 7,500 families (perhaps 30,000 persons) in army barracks and all kinds of improvised housing facilities in rural settlements, quite apart from several urban slum quarters.

Israel's natural increase — already exceeding 40,000 per annum, — continuing immigration, and the need to replace dilapidated buildings (some of which are relatively new by European standards, but badly built), all combine to create heavy demand for residential construction, while the steady rise in the nation's standard of living plays an additional part here.

Perennial Issue

Small wonder, therefore, that the housing problem is a perennial issue in Israel, though there is no doubt that the situation has now markedly improved. Formidable and distressing though the problem of slums still is, one cannot fail to notice that they are rapidly contracting, and most of them are due to be liquidated within a couple of years under a special construction programme. Statistical figures show that average density is steadily decreasing — notwithstanding the rise in immigration — and not physical overcrowding any longer but the size and quality of their dwellings, their location and various amenities that mainly prompt people to look for new housing.

The buying spree for durable consumer's goods — including such items as refrigerators, scooters and cars, and the large numbers of people going on vacations abroad, also prove that wide strata of Israel population no longer regard better housing as their paramount need and prefer to use their free purchasing power to satisfy other desires. This is also borne out by buyers' becoming more and more selective, and no longer jumping at any dwelling available. Indeed, many a housing scheme — public or private — has found it had to adjust itself to the market requirements either by effecting improvements or by cutting prices. Though acute shortages still exist in several localities, there have been cases of entire blocks of flats standing empty for a long time, which would have been unheard of even last year.

Government Programme

One important effect of this progress has been the limited impact of the government's building programme in development areas on population dispersal: a flat, even a house, is no longer the bait it used to be for all and sundry, unless it is offered at particularly favourable terms. As a matter of fact, the change can be summarized in that the volume of residential building is now no longer governed by the scope of human and material resources available for that purpose but by the interplay of supply and demand, and therefore depends basically on cost and price factors, interest rates, mortgage terms, etc.

The change is equally evident in the wide range of housing programmes that various bodies are implementing. The following list shows the projected building sponsored (and partly executed) by the Housing Division of the Labour Ministry during the current fiscal year:

	units
Flats for new immigrants	5,700
Additions to existing houses in smallholder settlements	1,000
Housing for shanties and slum dwellers	5,000
Conversion of huts and barracks for shanty dwellers	1,000
Dwellings in communal settlements (old and young)	600
Housing under the Saving Scheme	4,000
Housing schemes in development areas	1,000
Housing for Arabs	250
Sundry housing schemes	450
Total government-sponsored schemes	19,000

In addition there are numerous private and semi-public housing schemes, some of which also run into dozens and even hundreds of units, quite apart from owner-builders, who are no longer subject to any controls except the customary building regulations.

A would-be tenant therefore has a lot of offers, varying in size, quality, price and payment terms, though some (but not all) of those that are sponsored and financed by the State are subject to certain conditions, (such as settling in a "development area") or confined to certain groups of persons (such as new immigrants, slum and shanties dwellers, etc.) It is, however, essential to stress that in their end effect—i.e. in their practical impact on the housing market—most of these schemes are to some extent interchangeable. Some of them compete directly—in that a person may opt for a private or a "Saving" flat, for "ordinary Saving" terms (which include a IL2,000 Treasury loan at six per cent interest, to be repaid over a period of 20 years), or for "accelerated" Saving terms (which include a Treasury loan of only IL1,000 at 7.5 per cent, to be repaid over 10 years, and accordingly impose a bigger cash-down payment but shorten the waiting time from a maximum of three years to one) etc. But most of them also have the side-result of taking tenants out of their former dwellings, which then go on the free market. To some extent this process is the express object of the housing authorities, which argue that by providing new and better dwellings for old-timers, they also free flats for new immigrants, and by attracting Tel-Avivians to Beersheba they also make room for newcomers to the centre of the country and thus further integration and absorption.

. . . "Blocks of flats . . . empty for the first time . . ."

Varying Standards

Moreover, the relatively sharp division that prevailed between public and private building sectors has become progressively blurred. Of course, on the one extreme there still are austerity homes erected for immigrants, wholly financed by the Treasury and the Jewish Agency (at a cost of some IL6,500 per unit) and let for rent; and, on the other hand, there are privately built houses, modest and luxurious, without any aid out of public funds and even without mortgage loans. But in between there are all shades of public financing mainly through the allocating of state, JNF or municipal land, by means of low-cost and sometimes long-term credits from the Development Budget or from mortgage banks. Sometimes these finance over 50 per cent of the building costs in urban areas, and even more in development cities.

The usual pattern is a long-term, low-interest loan from the Treasury combined with a shorter and more expensive loan from a bank or a building contractor. For the Saving Scheme, for instance, the contracting bodies grant a loan of IL1,200 per unit at 7.5 per cent interest, repayable over four years. In some cases, however, the second loan too is out of public funds (for instance for members of the defence force, the police, and some other categories). Further, some of the biggest contractors (Rassco, Solel Boneh, Shikun, Mishkenot, Amidar) are public bodies which benefit from special credit facilities; municipal credits are derived from State funds; etc.

Nor is public financing confined to popular housing standards — indeed, some of the schemes currently planned and executed by the government's Housing Division (in particular in the north of Tel Aviv) could easily come within middle-class, and even upper-middle-class, standards (flats of 90 sq.m., six dwelling units per dunam, etc.) To be sure, in most cases public financing is combined with strict checking of the quality and price of the housing concerned — and there is no doubt that this system has had a salutary effect on general building standards and a dampening effect on the market for other housing. But houses built for private sale are sometimes acquired for public schemes, and, on the other hand, there is no way of controlling the ultimate prices eventually attained by individuals who resell housing acquired from public bodies.

Key Money

If the factor of key money is also borne in mind, one should perhaps reconsider the prevalent notion that to get housing in Israel one must have a substantial capital. Quite apart from new immigrants, who get a home for a monthly rent, the cash-down payment for a tenant-owned home ranges from IL800-1,000 for an immigrant home through slum clearance projects, Arab housing schemes etc. to some IL5,500 for a two-room flat under the Saving Scheme. Further, key-money obtained for the old dwelling generally supplies part of this sum. Moreover, the usual practice is to finance part of the rest out of additional instalment credits.

In practice, therefore, the cost of acquiring a home is largely shifted to long-term regular payments which do not basically differ from monthly rent. The present system may have some advantages—in particular in that it cultivates that sense of ownership which is so important in letting newcomers strike roots in this country and in inducing people to save—but it also has many obvious shortcomings, and involves comprehensive bureaucratic controls which could easily be simplified. While it is true that the public housing schemes have taken the wind out of private speculative housing projects, it is equally true that of late the great Saving for Housing scheme has been increasingly forced to compete with private contractors and to attract savers by offering them additional inducements, prizes and easier terms.

The failure of non-State building schemes to expand in the development areas also seems to be partly due not to genuine economic obstacles but to a clash of interests. The whole issue therefore seems ripe for reappraisal with a view to abolishing both obsolete controls and non-essential privileges and subsidies.

Maintenance Can Save Millions

By Our Economic Correspondent

THIS is a country of new buildings. Whole villages proudly display their new houses, often decked out in pastel colours; extensive urban quarters look just what they are — the newly turned-out products of giant housing factories. Driving by these areas you are struck by an impression of freshness and newness; but as soon as you leave the car to wander about at leisure the picture changes. Walls that were smooth with new plaster yesterday show raw patches where it begins to crumble; irrigation water produces a dark ring round the walls, close to the foundations; the precasts that stud the balconies are breaking off; and the stairs tell a sorry tale of careless and sloppy tenants.

One must admit that it is very difficult to maintain the slipshod buildings that were put up five or six years ago, in a rush and amidst a shortage of qualified workers. If the roof leaks, the walls sweat, the doors do not shut and the tiles are not evenly laid, it is difficult to expect the tenant to repair everything. What is more, since the projects are generally owned by housing companies the tenants do not feel personally responsible for their upkeep. Since, in addition, many of the new tenants are simply unable to carry out repairs themselves and since broken-down buildings are taken for granted in many Oriental communities, it is not surprising that houses that are only five or six years old have lost all their freshness.

Construction Improved

More recent construction is, undeniably better, due to personnel training, improved mass building techniques, and more leisure to do the work. The houses look sturdier and show better finish. But even here the first signs of decay are already apparent to the careful observer.

Our pre-war buildings, often built undeniably better, are falling apart for another reason — low rents that made it uneconomical for the landlord to carry out repairs. Higher rentals were later authorized, but too late to repair much of the damage due to prolonged neglect. Where the landlord is a public institution or a building company, maintenance was long completely non-existent and is only now beginning to improve.

Tenants are inconvenienced as a result of this neglect; while we are trying to clear old slums, new ones multiply at a terrifying speed; the need to house thousands quickly results in inadequate floor space allocations, particularly grave in view of the high proportion of children among the tenants. All this in turn makes maintenance even more difficult. All in all, the result is untold loss to property as well as to the nation's health and welfare.

There are two ways of providing adequate maintenance: the creation of maintenance funds at the time buildings are planned and educational campaigns showing tenants how property must be cared for. In either case only the long view can yield results. Once the housing companies grasp that their task is not only to build houses but make them last as long as possible and provide satisfactory accommodation, they will see to it that materials and workmanship are up to the mark and that small repairs are made without delay to obviate bigger losses later; and just as we can teach citizens to lay out gardens round their houses, so we must teach them to pay attention to the little things that lengthen the life of a building and keep it attractive and comfortable.

Lack of Concern

How far we still are from this goal is vividly demonstrated by the lack of concern for future maintenance with which public buildings are put up. To touch on a seemingly minor point: who will clean the endless glass windows that are inserted into all our new public and semi-public buildings? Winter rains and summer dust affect not only the outward appearance of buildings, streets and fences but also the durability of materials. It would help if architects directed their attention not only to the layout and general appearance of their buildings but also to providing for the easiest and most efficient ways to maintain them. We invest millions a year in new buildings. Let us see to it that the value of all this property is not squandered.

READERS' LETTERS

Immigration Loan As Means of Saving

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I should like to comment on several points raised by "Y. F." in his Letter to the Editor, dealing with the Immigration Loan, which was published in your paper on November 27.

1. The proposal of a voluntary immigration loan was made with the intention of mobilizing additional funds to help meet current expenses for financing housing for new immigrants. By floating the loan, it was hoped to encourage additional public saving instead of applying to the existing financial sources which are expected to take up the various loans and securities whose issue was planned in advance for this year.

2. The author of the letter suggests that the public should be approached through the securities market so as to lighten the burden on the Government of financing various economic enterprises. The Government and the Ministry of Finance have done much in that direction in recent years. The Law for the encouragement of Savings, which offers tax reductions on earnings from securities, and Government guarantees of various bond issues, are two examples of State encouragement of the securities market. An indication of the success of this policy is the fact that IL150m. worth of securities have been purchased locally in the past few years from issues floated by the Palestine Electric Company, Rassco, the Jewish Agency and the Histadrut among others.

It is true that most of these sales consisted of bonds rather than stocks. On the other hand, the Law for the Encouragement of Investment, and the amendments which have been and will be incorporated in it, are intended to build up business capital through the sale of stocks. In addition, a Government committee has been charged with finding ways and means of encouraging industrial financing through stock issues.

3. "Y. F." also recommends the erection of private homes for rental as a way of relieving the State budget of some of the outlay on housing. Here as well, the situation is not as simple as it appears. The greater part of the housing budget is set aside for absorption of immigrants who [illegible] rents that would make private investment worthwhile. Government housing in urban areas is also earmarked for the same income group, which would certainly not attract private capital.

Moreover, those proposals for rental housing, which have been made by private enterprise, have all involved in part indirect Government financing. In connection with this, it should be pointed out that the Minister of Labour has appointed a committee to investigate the possibilities of rental building.

4. The author of the letter also asks why Government corporations do not put their stocks on the market, to which I have answered in part under point number two.

It should be clear, however, that the demand for securities is not unlimited. It has remained fairly stable during the past few years at approximately IL50m. a year. While on the one hand efforts have been made to encourage savings in the form of securities, flooding the market with a number of stock issues would defeat the purpose of increasing the market's absorptive capacity, since it would force security prices down. So far, we have cooperated with the banks and other financial institutions in a programme to meet the available demand for securities with as varied a supply as possible.

In conclusion, I should like to say that the Immigration Loan attempts to base itself on two factors — the voluntary desire of the people of Israel to aid in the absorption of new immigrants and the object of encouraging additional saving.

Yours, etc.
SHLOMO AMIR,
Director of the Public
Relations Department
Ministry of Finance.
Jerusalem, November 30.

HAKUPA
LE PITZUYE PITURIN
(SEVERANCE PAY FUND)
ADMINISTERED BY
EXPORT BANK LTD.
TEL AVIV - HAIFA

This advertisement is for informational purposes only and is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any of these Shares or Debentures.

London City & Midland Properties Limited

Incorporated in England under the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised — Issued
£250,000 in 2,500,000 Ordinary Shares of 2s. each £250,000

LOAN CAPITAL

A series of 6½ per cent. Debentures redeemable at par in 1988 totalling £1,000,000

Directors: SIR ARTHUR STREATHER COMYNS CARR, Q.C., 3 Temple Gardens, London, (Chairman).
WALTER NATHAN WILLIAMS, London, (Managing Director).
HARRY LANDY, London, (Assistant Managing Director).
SIR ROBERT DONALD SCOTT, M.A.,
RAYMOND POLLARD, London, (Solicitor).

Bankers: BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED, London.
Brokers: ZORN & LEIGH-HUNT, The Stock Exchange, London.

BUSINESS: The capital of the Company is invested in the whole of the issued share capital of the following Companies, all incorporated in England and referred to below as "the Subsidiaries": L.C. & M. Properties Ltd., Acacia Estates Ltd., Robert H. Kay Ltd., London & Middlesex Property Co. Ltd., United Kingdom Investment Trust Ltd., Dalia Investments Ltd. The Subsidiaries, with the Company, are below referred to as "the Group".

MANAGEMENT: The Subsidiaries have acquired their properties gradually over the past twenty-five years under the guidance of MR. W.N. WILLIAMS and MR. H. LANDY, who as well as being directors of the Company are Managing Director and Assistant Managing Director respectively of London & Westcliff Properties Limited.

The management of the properties owned by the Subsidiaries during that period has been carried out by London & Westcliff Properties Limited, which Company will continue the management in the future. Certain of the Directors of the Company, that is to say SIR ARTHUR S. COMYNS CARR, Q.C., MR. W.N. WILLIAMS, MR. HARRY LANDY and MR. R. POLLARD are interested in this Contract in that they are shareholders in and Directors of London & Westcliff Properties Limited.

PROFITS AND PROSPECTS: As a result of the increase in rents permitted by the Rent Act, 1957, the combined net profits of the Subsidiaries from the period October 1, 1957 to September 30, 1958, are estimated to amount to not less than £108,000.

The Group's distributable profits will arise out of continuing rentals and the Board expects that in the absence of unforseen circumstances, the net income of the Group for the year ending June 30, 1959 (including only nine month's income of the Subsidiaries) after allowing for estimated Administration Expenses and mortgage and other interest of the Subsidiaries will approximate £128,750, subject to debenture interest and taxation. Of such estimated income of £128,750, debenture interest will require £48,750 and the amount required for taxation will be £34,500, leaving a balance of £45,500.

On the above basis, which takes in only nine months' income of the Subsidiaries, the Directors would recommend the payment of a dividend of at least 21 (TWENTY ONE) PER CENT for the Company's year ending June 30, 1959, (equivalent to a rate of 28 (TWENTY-EIGHT) PER CENT per annum).

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES: The net tangible assets of the Subsidiaries, being the excess of fixed and current assets over mortgages, loans and current liabilities, amount to

£2,294,002
(two million two hundred and ninety-four thousand, and two POUNDS STERLING)

Details of the ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT, of the VALUATION and GENERAL INFORMATION, obtainable at
PALESTINE-BRITISH BANK LIMITED
Tel Aviv — Jerusalem — Haifa — Natanya — London

Application has been made to the COUNCIL OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE, LONDON, for permission to deal in and for quotation for the whole of the issued Ordinary Shares of the Company.

PALESTINE—BRITISH BANK LIMITED
Tel Aviv — Jerusalem — Haifa — Natanya
London
WALTER N. WILLIAMS,
Chairman of the Board.

BOHAN INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1957

LIABILITIES

31.12.1956 IL.		Authorised and issued IL.	Paid up IL.	IL.
	CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
	Share Capital			
	1 Founders' Share of IL.1	1	1	
	249,999 Ordinary Shares of IL.1 each	249,999	250,399	
150,000		250,000	250,400	
2,500	Capital Reserve		2,500	
7,500	General Reserve		16,000	
1,043	Profit and Loss Account		1,487	270,387
161,043				
	INSURANCE FUNDS			
	Life Assurance Fund	125,958		
68,158	Less/Reinsurance	6,708	119,250	
	Fire, Accident, Marine and Miscellaneous Insurance Fund	382,617		
159,760	Less/Reinsurance	224,212	158,405	
	Special Risks Fund—Life Assurance		3,390	281,045
	DEPOSITS BY REINSURERS			
6,300	Life Assurance		6,708	
422,835	Fire, Accident, Marine and Miscellaneous Insurance		209,047	215,750
	CLAIMS ADMITTED OR INTIMATED			
	Fire, Accident, Marine and Miscellaneous Insurance		1,820,395	
373,094	Less/Reinsurance		1,431,161	389,234
	CURRENT LIABILITIES			
337,235	Insurance Companies		270,097	
47,188	Sundry Creditors and Credit Balances		134,838	404,935
1,574,523				1,561,351

ASSETS

31.12.1956 IL.		IL.	IL.	IL.
	INVESTMENTS			
	Securities at cost or market value whichever is lower			
86,810	Bonds of or fully guaranteed by the Government	142,097		
35,480	Other Bonds	35,136	177,233	
	LOANS			
1,077	On Life Policies within their Surrender value	8,087		
48,999	Mortgages on Buildings	50,594		
29,197	Other Loans	57,784	116,465	293,698
	FIXED ASSETS			
—	Shares in Subsidiary Company, at cost		46,481	
—	Loan to Subsidiary Company		35,048	
28,036	Office Furniture and Equipment at cost less depreciation		20,684	102,213
	CURRENT ASSETS			
—	Subsidiary Company—Current Account		70,071	
395,368	Insurance Companies		217,108	
2,340	Director		—	
30,078	Sundry Debtors and Debit Balances		38,105	
25,133	Prepaid Expenses		22,996	
457,502	Outstanding Premiums and Agents' Balances		437,144	
291,346	Bills receivable		—	
710	Cash Deposit with Treasury		11,965	
143,246	Cash at banks and in hand		367,522	1,164,951
5,350	DEFERRED EXPENSES			1,489
1,574,523				1,561,351

On behalf of the Board of Directors
Dr. Y. J. HARON — F. ELEK

AUDITORS REPORT

We have audited the above Balance Sheet and the attached Profit and Loss Account, and have received all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our Audit. The Company has kept proper books as far as appears from our examination of them. The amount of the Life Assurance Fund has been determined by the Company's Actuary.

The Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are in accordance with the Company's books, and in our opinion and to the best of our belief the Balance Sheet gives a true view of the state of the Company's affairs as at December 31, 1957, and the Profit and Loss Account gives a true view of the results of the Company's activities during the year ended on that date.

November 5, 1958

WEINSTEIN & CO.
Chartered Accountants.

STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 107 (3) OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1929:—
The profit of the Subsidiary Company has not been included in the above Accounts.
Dr. Y. J. HARON — F. ELEK

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1957

CREDIT

1956 IL		IL.
—	Profit—Transfer from Life Assurance Account	6,756
7,156	Profit—Transfer from Fire, Accident, Marine and Miscellaneous Insurance Account	14,590
2,625	Interest	4,503
686	Sundry Income	754
888	Net Profit on realisation of Assets	—
11,355		26,603

DEBIT

1956 IL		IL.
1,520	Loss—Transfer from Life Assurance Account	—
1,200	Directors' Fees	1,200
5,338	Depreciation on Securities	269
1,503	Amount written off Fixed Assets	1,490
—	Deferred Expenses written off	6,700
1,794	Net Profit transferred to Appropriation Account	16,944
11,355		26,603

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1957

1956 IL		IL.
4,249	Balance of Profit at beginning of year	1,043
1,794	Net Profit for the year, transferred from Profit and Loss Account	16,944
6,043		17,987

1956 IL		IL.
5,000	Provision for Income Tax	8,000
—	Transfer to General Reserve	8,500
1,043	Balance of Profit, carried to Balance Sheet	1,487
6,043		17,987

Building Materials Industry Facing Lean Years

Housing Targets Met; Export Markets Are Answer for Future

THE building materials industry is one of the oldest in this country, but its most rapid expansion came in the wake of the big construction boom of the great immigration years 1950-1952. Today it accounts for about a fifth of our total industrial output, preceded only by the food industry.

However, its future prospects depend directly on the demand for its products, i.e. upon the future trend of building activity. In order to assess the volume of building likely to be attained in 1959, we have to start with the volume maintained in the current year, distinguishing between constructions started and buildings completed. The table below shows that whereas there was a great rise in completions of buildings in 1958, the volume of new buildings started actually decreased.

Buildings Completed and Started (in urban centres)

Kind of Buildings (in thousands of sq.m.)	Starts first half of 1957	Starts first half of 1958	Completions first half of 1957	Completions first half of 1958
Residential	510	404	308	450
Hotels	2	5	3	11
Commercial	40	34	54	32
Industrial	33	60	53	34
Public	58	32	54	47
Total	646	544	466	573

Thus there was a 40 per cent rise in completions of residential buildings and a 21 per cent drop in starts. In the non-residential building, completions dropped by 24 per cent, though new starts increased by some two per cent. However, that could not alter the aggregate picture, which showed an increase of 23 per cent in completions against a decrease of 16 per cent in starts. On the basis of these figures and other data, we may estimate that about 30,000 dwelling units will have been started in 1958, as compared with some 40,000 in 1957. On the other hand, the number of units completed will rise from 32,000 in 1957 to about 40,000 in 1958.

This change in the character of building activity may appear no more than a temporary lull, but it has already had a marked effect on the demand for building materials. The consumption of cement and round iron required for the foundations and framework of houses decreased in 1958, while there was a bigger demand for tiles, pipes, insulating materials, paint, etc.

Let us now consider the curve of residential building activity during the past 11 years:

Year	Units completed
1949	23,897
1950	36,065
1951	61,700
1952	35,433
1953	30,005
1954	22,977
1955	27,826
1956	30,530
1957	31,829
1958	40,000

Thus output reached a high in 1951, after which there came a trough, with a low point in 1954. Since then the number of units completed has gone on increasing from year to year. It should also be borne in mind that the 61,000 units completed in 1951 included 25,000 temporary dwellings, such as wooden huts, while in 1958 no more than 3,500 temporary units will have been erected.

Moreover, the average size of a flat has considerably increased in the past few years, and the level achieved in 1958 is therefore even more of a record. From the point of view of building materials, it is also of particular importance that building quality has generally improved, involving a higher consumption of high-quality products such as tiles, tubes and various accessories.

It is against this background that we have to consider the prospects for building in 1959 and the following years. No doubt, all forecasts may be vitiated by subsequent events, in particular by sudden changes in the security situation or by ups and downs in immigration, but we can nevertheless arrive at some approximate assessment of future possibilities.

At the present moment the discussion is still going on between maximalists and minimalists concerning the building programme for new immigrants; however, the difference between the extreme targets is not very big. It is unlikely that fewer than 20,000 dwelling units for immigrants (including slum clearance) will be included in the programme, but it is also improbable that funds will be found for more than 28,000 units. If we take the mean figure of 24,000 units, and add to it some 9,000 privately built dwelling units we get a total figure of some 33,000. Since a large part of the new dwellings will go up in development and rural areas, the general standard of the 1959 buildings will hardly exceed that of the last years.

We may therefore expect a rise of some 3,000-5,000 in the number of dwellings started, but also a drop of about 5,000 in the number of dwellings completed in 1959. The demand for building materials will therefore not differ considerably from what it was in 1958.

To conclude that we are going to have another series of fat years would, however, be a rash conclusion. As a matter of fact, residential construction — which accounts for 85 per cent of the aggregate building in this country — is very much dependent upon the size of immigration, as clearly shown by the record of the past 40 years. To be sure, a high level of building activity was attained during one period of modest immigration, but that was largely due to the fact that there was still a backlog of urgent demand for permanent dwellings from the period of mass immigrations in 1948-1951. However, if we assume for the future an average immigration of 30,000 persons annually, the number of units built during the next decade can be estimated at between 35,000 and 40,000 a year, i.e. some 10 per cent less than will have been completed in 1958.

On the other hand, the building materials industry has expanded substantially and is now in a position to supply a wide range of products, much in excess of the actual requirements of the home market. It would also be foolish to hope for an expansion of building activity outside the scope of residential construction while we face a decrease of our capital resources and our ability to increase fixed investments.

The inescapable consequence is therefore that the building industry must increasingly turn to export markets. Moreover, factories which have hitherto relied entirely on demand for building materials must partly switch over to other production lines. Thus foundries should take an interest in the production of farm implements and spare parts for industrial machinery; metal factories should apply their production capacity and know-how to manufacture of spare parts for motor vehicles, household appliances etc. Such a switch-over would necessarily be a lengthy process, and the sooner we start thinking and acting in that direction the better. For there can be no doubt that the building materials industry in this country is going to face a series of lean years, and that much ingenuity and speedy action will be needed to avoid a crisis in the not too distant future.

Symbol of the new building exhibition

New Materials, Fittings on Show

Jerusalem Post Reporter

IF you are planning to acquire a new apartment or to convert yours into something more modern, you should not miss the opportunity of visiting the basement of a tall office building in Rehov Mikve Israel in Tel Aviv where you will find the Permanent Exhibition of the Federation of Builders and Building Contractors' that opened on Wednesday.

Many materials which have hitherto only been imported for luxury apartments are now being manufactured locally and at reasonable price levels. Kelet, the Afikim plywood factory, exhibits a variety of veneers from pale woods to the darkest grains, produced mostly from imported timber. Formerly, Kelet's production for the Israel market was mainly limited to local trees, especially eucalyptus. Mr. Ben-Zion Mizrachi, a seventh-generation sabra from Natanya who specializes in mosaics, displays a substitute for marble, and his invention is about 50 per cent cheaper and stronger than many types of marble. The Standards Institution has approved this new, attractive material. Research workers from the Haifa Technion have consulted on it with Mr. Mizrachi, who was apprenticed to the trade at the age of 12. He is shortly to patent the new material in Israel. It comes in several shades, patterns and thicknesses but is not available in white.

Other products that will be welcomed by home builders are Harsa-Lapid's new pastel-shade bathroom installations and tiles. Hitherto they were regarded as reserved for luxury flats but now that local production is increasing, even those whose budget is restricted will be able to acquire them for the apartment in which every tile and half-tile is carefully counted. This firm is also manufacturing short deep baths — no longer than 1.20 metres but with a volume equal to that of standard tubs.

For the layman, the outer fittings displayed at the exhibition are of far greater interest than the materials and gadgets which only the builder will appreciate. The exhibition on the whole is primarily aimed at the trade.

This reporter was particularly attracted by the plastic folding doors on display, which are available in as many shades as desired. The manufacturers, Kipul-Noy Ltd., claim that they are sound proof as well. For the many "half-room" arrangements in today's small modern apartments, this folding door with its firm steel fame seems to provide an excellent way of adjusting divisions to ventilation, heat or privacy requirements.

The "Brazilian" blinds manufactured by Isasbest for adjustable balcony guards, already a familiar sight in Tel Aviv's new apartment blocks, are on display here in various forms — both horizontally and vertically adjustable. The lightest are of hollow Asbestos; they can keep sun, wind, rain and the neighbours' stares in or out as one desires.

The attractive new material that is made of pressed wood chips and used on the walls of some cinemas and expensive cafes is also on display. The manufacturers are Etz Lavud and Taalait.

Soft wood fibre plates and rockwool, a product manufactured from basalt by Selan, are insulating materials of particular interest to the builder and manufacturer.

The fluorescent lighting on display — all the colours of the rainbow are available — is especially intriguing to all visitors at the exhibition. Also interesting is plastic foam, a feather-light material resembling pure white marble but 12 times lighter than cork. Manufactured by Kal-Kar Ltd., it is used for decorations and dressmakers' models and as a heat- and sound-absorbing insulating material.

A total of 51 firms represent all sections of the building construction industry.

New Eilat 'Estate' Shown

Jerusalem Post Reporter,

A MODEL of Eilat's new housing project, in which the Federation of Builders and Building Contractors plans to build 400 dwelling units — 250 of which will go up in the initial stage — is one of the showpieces at the private contractors' section of the Federation's new exhibition on Rehov Mikve Israel. It is in fact the only model in a section consisting mainly of charts and diagrams.

The new Eilat estate will have air-conditioning in every unit. The system, known in the U.S. as "desert cooler," decreases temperature by about 12 degrees by increasing the humidity.

In a separate part of the exhibit photographs demonstrate the private contractors' part in all types of construction — from railway and *wadi* bridges to Negev highways, public buildings and business premises and housing estates.

A niche at the attractively planned display shows builders how to avoid certain faults and dangers on the job.

The main emphasis, however, is placed on the achievements of the private contractors. Since the Declaration of Independence they have constructed 135,000 dwelling rooms out of the 372,000 included in public housing projects built between 1949 and 1957; they invested a total amount of IL560m. in these rooms.

During the ten years since the establishment of the State, the contractors put up industrial buildings at a cost of IL53,300,000, business and commercial buildings at a cost of IL46.8m. and public buildings at a cost of IL119m.

The statistics given purport to show that Government fiscal policy discriminates against private contractors, and that the costs of building materials have risen out of all proportion to wages and transport costs, on account of the high customs and excise duties imposed on basic materials.

According to tables on view, 46.4 per cent of all investments in dwellings made between 1948 and 1959 were raised by private builders and contractors — putting them first on the list of housing investments in Israel.

No explanation is given as to how these estimates were arrived at, nor as to the financial resources which made these investments possible. However, only a fraction of these sums were financed by mortgage loans, because the bulk of state funds put at the disposal of the mortgage banks went for loans to public building projects. Most of the residential houses built by private contractors were sold to the public, with the builders retaining only relatively short-term mortgage loans, largely financed by themselves.

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(Advt.)

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Stocks and Commodities

6% Bank Leumi Investment Bonds Floated

AN IL3m. issue of six per cent dollar-linked debentures has now been floated by the Bank Leumi Investment Company Limited while the issue of six per cent dollar-linked Mossad Leta'asiya debentures, which had been expected at the end of November, seems to be delayed. These two debentures, together with the recently floated G.U.C.-Rassco debentures, place on the market a new variety of dollar-linked bonds guaranteed not by the Government but by the issuing institutions.

On the market itself, prices were steady with a slight inclination to easiness. Some of the linked bonds have even gone below par. Dollar-linked premium bonds remain subdued, probably on account of the expected Immigration Premium Bonds flotation.

Elsewhere on the market, prices were hardly changed, some of the industrials and other ordinary shares improving by one or two points. Five per cent Dead Sea debentures, in constant demand, advanced by three points in a very narrow market, while Palestine Potash ordinary withdrew by close to three. Jordan Exploration were one point up, while on the "curb" I.O.P. and Naptha shares remained steady. Housing Loan Savings Certificates were somewhat better.

New York Fluctuates

AFTER the dramatic developments on Wall Street reported in our last week's summary, the New York stock market settled down.

The Dow Jones average for 30 industrials was 558.57 on December 3 as against 549.15 on November 26, and on December 2 as against 153.74.

London Firm

QUIET but firm conditions ruled on the London stock market with industrial equities and gilt-edged gaining considerable ground. The latter was helped by a sharp fall in the Treasury bill rate.

Paris Hesitant After Firm

ELECTION results did not influence the stock market in Paris, since the outcome had been expected.

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SELAN — The Ideal Insulating Product For Building

A VERY INTERESTING product is SELAN — a mineral wool produced by Tamis Ltd., from rocks (Sela in Hebrew) of the Negev and Galilee.

SELAN is a very efficient insulating material resisting cold, heat, and noise, used today all over the world in modern buildings, factories, cold storage plants, etc.

Apart from being rot proof, odourless, etc., **it is the only insulating material that resists fire — it can even claim to be a fire retarding agent.**

SELAN rock wool is suitable for every climate. In America is it used almost in every building. In Israel too, architects and engineers are beginning to realize the potentialities of this material, its importance for use in the local climate. Yet it must be noted that its use has not as yet become so widespread as it should have. Some of the firms in Israel using SELAN for heat insulation are:

Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd., the Israel Sugar Factories in Affuleh and Ramat Gan, the Timna Copper Works, and others. It is used for cold insulation by refrigerator manufacturers: The Asamcar Cold Storage Company of Haifa, the cold storage plant at Athlit, and others. The newly built Mann Auditorium has used SELAN for sound proofing and air conditioning, so has also the Tel Aviv Cinema. Almost all the best electric boilers use SELAN as an insulator.

SELAN rock wool should be used in every home in Israel — every one should benefit from this new method of modern building, so indispensable to both comfort and health. Not only is SELAN as good as the American product, but its price is even lower than that of the German one. It has excellent prospects of developing into a successful export item.

(Advt.)

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Exhibition of the Private Building Industry
(Activities of the Section During the Past Ten Years)
The Permanent Exhibition of Building Materials and Equipment
(Progress of the Building Materials Industry in Israel)
held at the initiative of the Federation of Building Contractors Association in Israel.
Beit Hakablan, 18/20 Rehov Mikve Yisrael, Tel Aviv.
The exhibition is open daily from 9 a.m.-3 p.m.
Fridays and Eve of Holidays from 9 a.m.-1 p.m.

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Building Workers on Tenth Anniversary of Israel

By M. AMSTER

The Building Workers' Union has been in existence almost as long as the Histadrut itself, and has grown and expanded hand in hand with it. It has fostered a large body of highly skilled workers, consolidated itself as a cohesive organization, so that today the B.W.U. is one of the largest and most important trade unions in the Histadrut. The vital importance of this group of men goes without saying and the burden of most of the actual building of the country falls upon their shoulders.

During the ten years of statehood a revolution has gripped the B.W.U. in employment, professional skill, wages, social benefits, culture and education. Indeed, the State of Israel has given the building worker back his self respect which was lost in the pre-state days when unemployment and demoralization were rife.

Absorbing Immigrants in Building

The principal activity of the B.W.U. has always been in the field of mass training of the unemployed in all facets of construction, road building, manufacture of building materials and quarrying. This trend began in the early 'twenties on a small scale within the framework of Solel Boneh, and today 85% of building trainees in the country are men who were trained on Solel Boneh projects. A whole generation of first-rate building workers has sprung up, consisting of men capable both of building and teaching how to build. It has been a difficult task to guide and instruct new immigrants who were ignorant of the language of the country, but hundreds of veteran instructors have accomplished this by dint of devotion and brotherly affection for the newcomers. The Ministry of Labour, on its part, has throughout the years provided financial support in the form of wages for the instructors and tools for the trainees. As a result, 25,000 young men have joined the profession and made the present rate and scope of construction possible.

The B.W.U. does not content itself with practical training, but endeavours to give its trainees a thorough theoretical foundation in evening classes. Engineers, teachers and construction managers team up to teach the worker-pupils how to read blue-prints, the composition of building materials, arithmetic and, where necessary, Hebrew.

Necessity for Planning

There has been almost full employment in building during the past 10 years, but all the same the B.W.U. centre has been demanding and continues to demand that the Ministry of Labour plan and regulate construction for several years in advance, at least that which is sponsored by the Government and by public institutions. It is up to the Government to see that a balance is preserved in employment on construction projects, otherwise we shall be faced with periods in which essential skilled labour is severely lacking and others when there is unemployment and desertion of the trade. Although one knows the financial difficulties of the Government, and not all factors governing the rate of building can be foreseen and controlled, notably that of immigration, the B.W.U. cannot agree to the complete absence of planning which causes periodic stretches of unemployment, especially in winter. Building workers deserve regular jobs, just as workers in any other field.

Stability and Permanency

The B.W.U. centre has continually striven to obtain conditions of stability and permanency for building workers who are employed regularly in Histadrut and non-Histadrut enterprises. The first experiment of this kind was made 13 years ago when the Histadrut Executive Committee decided upon the granting of permanent status to 600 veteran workers in Solel Boneh. During the course of years this experiment has proved its efficacy and success. Today there are some 3,000 permanent workers in Solel Boneh, plus another 1,000 in "Mekoroth," "Rassco," the kibbutz movement construction companies and "Haboneh" (Hapoel Hamizrachi). On the other hand, private contractors are as yet unwilling to take upon themselves this burden, although it is not so heavy, but the B.W.U. has just reopened negotiations with the Contractors' Association and there are chances that private contractors will also grant their employees stable working conditions.

A countrywide fixed daily wage was introduced in 1943, a measure which disposed of a lot of labour troubles, especially in small settlements in development regions. Piece work pay has also been fixed and is determined according to an effort supplement amounting to 15-25 per cent of the fixed daily wage. According to an estimate made by the B.W.U., 40 per cent of the skilled workers do piece work, particularly in finishing jobs: bricklaying, plastering, tile laying and painting.

Building Workers in Development Areas

Building workers are the pioneers of every new settlement; it is they who literally lay the foundations of the new villages and towns. The B.W.U. does all that is in its power to encourage these new settlements by providing employment, professional training, cultural programmes and information. At the beginning of 1957 there arose a movement of skilled building workers, at the initiative of the B.W.U., who transferred their places of residence to development areas, particularly Eilat. The government encouraged the movement, but owing to the lack of suitable housing, it slowed down, which is a great pity since the presence of skilled workers in these regions is a great help and a source of encouragment to new settlers.

Culture

In the cultural field the B.W.U. acts in cooperation with the Histadrut Cultural Department to provide a joint fund for cultural activities among building workers such as theatre shows, tours, parties, courses, etc. The B.W.U. centre also issues an organ "Yesodot" and an information pamphlet for functionaries.

Answering to National Needs

The B.W.U. center and the Insurance Fund management have always readily answered the call of the Government or the Histadrut in matters of national or security need. Building workers have contributed liberally to the "Keren Hamagen," the Civil Fortifications Fund ("Keren Bitzurim"), the Security Loan, and the Immigrant Housing Loan. Building workers also took upon themselves the task of rehabilitating Truman Village by means of a number of their members who decided to leave the town and settle in the country. The Insurance Fund has invested much money in repairing old houses and in providing loans for the development of the economy.

The Rights of Building Workers in the Insurance Fund

The Building Workers' Insurance Fund, the first of its kind, was founded thirteen years ago (1945) last May. The main purpose of the fund is to solve the problem of social benefits for building wokers, the majority of whom do not have regular employment. During those years the contribution of employers has risen from 11 per cent to 21 per cent, and that of the workers from 3 per cent to 4½ per cent. How is this 25½ per cent distributed?

(in %)		Employer	Worker
1. Histadrut Sick Fund		2.7	—
2. Sick Pay		2.5	—
3. Vacation and Rest Home		4.5	0.5
4. Holiday dues (Yemei Haggim)		3.5	—
5. Rehabilitation		1.3	—
6. Provident Fund (Tagmulin)	1.5		3.0
Compensation (Pitsuim)	3.0		—
Pension	3.0	0.5	3.0
TOTAL		21	4.5

HISTADRUT SICK FUND: The Insurance Fund collects this tax on behalf of the Histadrut Sick Fund and every building worker and public works employee receives unlimited medical aid and hospitalisation in case of illness or accident.

SICK PAY: Members receive sick pay from the 2nd day of illness up to 3 months per year.

VACATION: The Insurance Fund has been authorized by the Ministry of Labour as a "Vacation Fund for Building Workers and Public Works Employees" and collects 4% of the wage of all temporary workers in order to provide them with an annual vacation. Payment is made annually according to a personal account.

REST HOME: Employer and worker each contribute ½% of the wage to this fund, which enables thousands of workers to enjoy ten days' holiday at a rest home each year. The B.W.U. makes up the balance.

HOLIDAY DUES: Each member receives an annual payment for holidays, less 10% for administrative costs, according to a personal account.

REHABILITATION: This fund began operating in 1956 and is intended to help out a worker who leaves the profession before reaching pension age as a result of illness or injury.

Provident Fund, Compensation and Pensions

For this purpose the Insurance Fund collects 6.5 per cent from the employer and 4 per cent from the worker. 150 workers have already been pensioned off since January 1957, according to temporary regulations until the official regulations are ratified by the Histadrut Executive Committee. This account is also personal, and 6 per cent interest accrues to it every year, 10 per cent being deducted from the current collected amount for running expenses. A member who leaves the trade before reaching pensionable age receives his savings after six months' notice, or has it transferred to a similar account in the institution to which he transfers.

Here are a few points from the regulations:

Pension age is 65 years.

If a member is compelled to cease working between the age of 60-65, after examination by a competent medical authority, he will be due for pension and old age benefits, but not above 85 per cent of the normal amount for his professional class.

The initial pension, due after ten years' membership in the fund, is 50 per cent of the monthly wage (including National Insurance premiums), if the insured person has at least 2,500 work days to his credit.

Monthly wage is calculated according to 25 times the fixed daily wage.

The Fund does not deduct payments received from National Insurance for children.

The maximum pension is 70 per cent of the monthly wage (including National Insurance).

The percentage of income paid as pension rises with membership above ten years; and veteran workers who joined the fund before December 31, 1946, will be granted an increment according to the number of years they worked in building before the establishment of the fund, if they were during that time members of the Histadrut and the B.W.U.

A member aged at least 55 who is medically disqualified from working at the trade and has seven years' membership in the fund to his credit, can apply to the rehabilitation committee of his branch, which must see to his rehabilitation in suitable work. If he is not provided with work after three months, he may apply for Cripple Benefits if he wishes.

Gimlat Nechut Miktzoit
(Compensation for Work Disability)

A *Necheh Mikzoie* who has been a member of the fund for at least 7 years and has at least 1,750 work days to his credit, receives 85 per cent of full initial old age benefits (10 years in fund and 2,500 work days) i.e. 42.5 per cent of his wage (85 per cent of 50 per cent of his wage).

Mutual Life Insurance: Every member of the fund automatically acquires insurance against death and injury upon reaching 75 day membership in the fund. In such cases the family receives IL3,000 plus the savings of the member under benefits and pensions.

Loans for Housing: A member who has been a year in the fund and has reached a minimum of IL100 savings, may receive a loan for the purpose of obtaining housing to the amount of double his account in the benefits and compensation fund up to IL1,000. The loan is given by the Workers' Bank upon the responsibility of the bank at the rate of 9 per cent interest. The fund receives 6 per cent interest, the same as that which it pays to members on their savings.

Small loans: Every member who has a minimum of IL100 and a year's membership in the fund may receive a small loan straight from the fund of amounts from IL50-125 at an interest of 6 per cent to be repaid at IL3-IL5 per month. The loan is given without guarantors and ratified by the local branch management alone.

Summing Up

The building profession with its tens of thousands of workers is swiftly acquiring set forms like other branches of labour. Outstanding and significant achievements have marked out building workers and public works employees since the establishment of the national union and the Insurance Fund over 13 years ago. And although there is no little hardship in this profession, yet the broad foundation erected by the building workers of the country guards them in times of crisis and stands loyally at their side in their work of building and settling the country.

(Advt.)

Toys Bring Joy and Wonder to Villages

Some clutched the toys closely to their hearts too awed to play with them, others fairly danced trying out every toy as they were set down by police and policewomen in more than 400 border villages and new immigrant settlements. At Givat Yishahu the school children dashed out during the interval to see what was going on and decided they would willingly go back to kindergarten to play with such wonderful toys.

Some Of The Givers

IL200 Delek, Tel Aviv.

IL125 Hitachdut Olei Britannia, Tel Aviv Branch, in cooperation with the Israel office of the British Zionist Federation, Tel Aviv. Hitachdut Olei Britannia, Tel Aviv Branch.

IL100 Va'ad Hapoel; Amiragas, American Israeli Gas Corporation Ltd., Tel Aviv. Elite Chocolate & Sweets Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ramat Gan.

IL75 Israel Bridge Federation, Haifa Branch.

IL49.250 Employees of I.P.C.

IL45.680 Moshav Ben Ami.

IL45 Moshav Ben.

$10 Stella Kreindler, Cleveland, Ohio, and her friends Mesdames Glass, Spitz, Hartmann, Griddith, Olnar, Litman.

IL30 Management & Staff of the Israel Phoenix Insurance Co., Tel Aviv. Dan Lodge R.A.O.B. and its members, Jerusalem.

IL25 Shimshon General Tyres Ltd.; Freemason Lodge Ner Tamid, Tel Aviv. Galei Kinnereth Hotel, Tiberias, in memory of Mrs. Marian Hoofien.

IL18 Employees & Director of Acum Ltd. Children of Sde Warburg School; Liora Sharon & Shimon Benzion. G. Seger, Haifa.

IL16 Olympic Airways.

IL15 Dr. Levin, Tel Aviv. Ilan and Edna Baruch, Haifa.

IL13 N.N., Tel Aviv. N.N., Haifa.

IL12 Accounts Dept. of El Al Head Office.

IL10.500 The Staff of Misrah Insurance Service, Tel Aviv.

IL10 Gahi & Ronny; Anonymous; Ivonne Pednetti (12) Westcliff-on-Sea, England; Sharona & Yacov Greenwald; Lily Noyman; G. L.; Messrs. Cohen, Zedek & Spisbach; Dr. Lewin in memory of Tnitz, Yona Lewin; Mr. & Mrs. L. Schen in the name of their grandchildren, Tel Aviv. Simon's Family; N.N.; B.E.; N.M. for Jochanan Oved, Hillel, Assaf, Nadav; Instead of Hanukka present for Hinkie; Lisa, Carrol Chenay; Zorn Family, Ahuza; Arieh; N.M., Yfat; Mr. M. J. Gerson in memory of Marian Hoofien; Dr. & Mrs. Zwi Goor-Aryeh, in the name of Rochele and new arrival; Mr. Ben Attar (through Mr. Luttati); N. L., Haifa. 3 Anonymous. Yonatan, Na'ama & Noam; Jerusalem. Solel Boneh; Haspakat Hanegev, Beer Sheba. In loving memory of Jossi, Gal Ed. Prof. Bernhard Zondek, Jerusalem.

$5 Anonymous, Jerusalem.

IL8 R. S., Jerusalem.

IL7.500 Purser Knebel & Hostess Blatt, El Al, Lod. Anonymous, Jerusalem.

IL7.200 Meira, Mauria, Shulamit & Shira (4 times Hai), Jerusalem.

IL7 Collections by Mrs. Pfifferling, Petah Tikva. Rehabilitation, K. H., Haifa.

IL6 David & Engelberg, Johannesburg, S. Africa. E. Dasberg, Tel Aviv. Michael Davis, Tel Aviv. Yoram & Gisa Ronen, K. Yam Bet.

IL5.400 Helen R. Newstatter (3 times Hai) for her 3 grandchildren Ronny, David & Becky Bates, in Buffalo. Ada, Yoel and Yehudit Nathan, Jerusalem.

IL 5 Victoria Perets; Mimi Salem; Anonymous; Dr. Hans Bargebuhr, Pardess Hanna. Daniela & Tamar Gilan; Dudi & Mirale; N.N.; L.M., Tel Aviv. Mrs. B. S. Levy, Bat Galim, Haifa. Chayim, Amram, Noam, Ron, Daphne & Neomi Aronheim; Opi & Omi for Muki and Micky Gutmann; Anonymous; Prof. Anna Rosen, Mrs. L. Horovitz; Mr. R. Horovitz; "To the Cat from the Poor Mouse"; Birthday present for Pati from her grandparents. David, Dorit, Rober and Oded; Ilana, Ofra and Doron Katz; Hans and Ruth; Anonymous; Oma Weiss; Dr. E. Davis; Anonymous; Hanan Schlesinger; Dany Walter Hell in memoriam of Doctor Walter Lasch; Adele Bavly in memory of Marian Hoofien; Esther Reifenberg, Jerusalem. Erush & Hilde Stiel, Naharia. Mary Jackson, Toronto. Ze'ev Golan; N.N.; Dr. Puah Mencsel; Sinai Taxi Co.; Dr. Happ; Ch. Fetman; Misrad Halkali; Pharmacy Hanegev, Beer Sheba. Hayek; Paula Rowson; Rachel and Gideon Tibor; David & Ilana Katz; Nurit; Amara and Orna; Mr. & Mrs. Poliak, our first Hanukka present to our 5 months old grandson Roye; Kahn-Felder, Ramat Shaul; Shulamit and Yoav Lehmann; N.N., N.M. Sarah Katz-Waschitz, Bat Galim, in the name of her granddaughters Nurit and Michal; Danny & Shira, in honour of their grandmother; N.N.; Hermon; N.N., Haifa. F.O. Salpeter; Ariella & David Rubin; Orna Pollack (10 omnths); H. & J. Van der Walde; Rachel Sherman; Mrs. Elsa Goldman; Shoshana Winston; Michael Edden in London; In memory of Edna Aronade; Semi, Yael and Michal, Ramat Chen; Shorr Victor, Clara & Babi; Hamlet Children, Kiryat Ono. Emanuel Haffer; Dr. Freimann; Petah Tikva. Giya & Eva Shoshany; Greta Charwats on occasion of her nephew's first ann. in Sydney; Mr. Kaufman; Mira Ya'acov; Dodik & Yael, Rehovot.

IL4 Cohn & Shuftan; Mr. Lustig, Tel Aviv. Rafi Berlowitz, Haifa. In memory of Noo-tan pai from her friends David Deaby, Menahem & Daniel Blondheim, Meriam, Eli, Bernie & Estell, Jerusalem. Arnold & Caroline Simon, Kfar Shmaryahu. Hannah Navar, Kiryat Bialik, in memory of her sister Lea Lotte Bernheim.

IL3.600 Dr. Sachs, Ein Hashofet. Ala & Arik Lin; Tel Aviv. Osnat & Rami of Geneva (twice Hai), Jerusalem. Jossi and Ruthi Fuchs, Haifa.

IL3.250 Miri & Avi Cohen, Haifa.

IL 3 Dr. Zommer, Pardess Hanna. Neomi & Ruthy Heinemann; Dan & Nilly Lotz; Mrs. S. Israelson; Edna, Yuval & Doron Stein; Chana Margalit; Malka & Yehuda Shulewitz, Jerusalem. N.N., Kfar Shmaryahu. In memory of Yoram Katz who fell three years ago while on duty. Tamar and Yael Taubin, Haifa. N.N.; Rita Sharon (7 years) Rishon Le Zion; Eppenstein; Riva Strugo; Mrs. Ruttman; Matti Blanca; Kleinman; Rosenfeld; Uri Wollenberg; Dr. Leo Minz; Efrat & Jonathan and Ury Zahavy, Timorim. Regina Jacobi, Kiryat Haim. Michal, Tami, Ruth; Yitzhak Aronowsky; Michael Edna Steinfeld; Ilan Goluber; Stephan O'Brien; Assaf and Nadav; Felsenstein; Wachsmann; Karnina Bein, Haifa. Malka Kesten; Aunt Zipporah for Chana, Miriam & Baby; Anonymous; For George Gold's birthday from his sister, Jerusalem. Nachumi & Yohanan Bechler, Ashkelon. Tanni, Alisa & Yair Cohn, Beit Hillel. Mr. & Mrs. Goldmann, Kfar Shmaryahu. Danny, Givatayim. Shelly & Hai; Ulman, Rehovot. Getter & Co.; Photo Plastika; Butcher Ben Yehuda; Pinchas; Shlomo Rosen (3½), Kfar Hachoresh. Ruth & Dorit; Ilan & Yehudith Wilde; Dr. Kron, Ramot Hashavim. Z. Y.; Shimon & Zivi Mayer; Jerusalem.

IL2.500 Tirza and Orna Schwartz, Ramat Remez. Shelly Bodenheimer. N.N., Tel Aviv. Charlotte Pins, Jerusalem. "Haifa Dental Surgeon."

IL 2 Ch. B. Rehavia; A. Shoshana & Shmuel Berman; Dalia Savich; L.W.; Yehoshua Malka; Avraham & Micha Drucker, Jerusalem. Ruth (10) & Ehud (5) Stein, Gan Yavneh. N.N.; Dany Krasa, Haifa. Ruti Peiser, Bat Yam (Pocket money contribution). Jacqueline Kahanoff; Peter Rosenthal; Mrs. Pawess; Mrs. Judit Alva; Anonymous; Tip-Top Furniture; Beigel (of Varda); Photo Erde; Mrs. A. Caspy; Bluman; Menken; Photo Wera; Awneri; Uri & Rafi Priell; Ronit Stern Ramat Gan. N.N.; Rafi Wolfhein, Holon. Mrs. Hilali, Tel Aviv. Photo Hadar; Photo Palatin; Photo Rex; Mrs. Herman; Mr. Weinreb; Juweler Stroy; Bacharachy, Michael & Dorit; Ruti Levy, Petah Tikva. Haim Kostrometsky; Lindner Rachel, Tel Aviv. Mrs. L. Freund, Ramot Hashavim. Mrs. Kaete Baer; Ruthie Nathan (2½); Sarah Harris; Dorit Kaufmann; N.N.; Amram Efrat; Amram & Dorit Stein; E. E.; Family Aronowsky in memory of Judith; Haifa. Eli and Dani Argov, Zahala. Anonymous, Jerusalem. 3 anonymous contributions; Architect L. Rayner; Bela Glueck, Beer Sheba.

IL1.800 Nurit Levin, Jerusalem. Caimi Schiff, Haifa. Ilan Broschi; Roni Kurer; Danny, Ronny, Lenny, Tel Aviv. Yair Loa, Zippori.

IL1.700 N.N., Petah Tikva.

IL1.500 Micki Goldblum, Rehovot. Shuli & Raya Neuberger, Jerusalem. Shmulowitz, Haifa.

IL1 Dany Moos, Tel Aviv. Nili & Amnon, Haifa. Rayah Awimeir, Kfar Shmaryahu, from her pocket money savings together with toys. Anonymous, Kiryat Yam. Hanna & Alik; Anonymous; Leora Amshalem; Mrs. Gorrissen for Mira; Gilad Katz; Lafayette; Grinstein; Neuwirt; Goldstein; Shauli; Siderer; Pharmacy Schwarz; Dorothy Kirschner, Tel Aviv; Hotel International; Dugati Bakery; Mr. M. Singer; Michael; Micky; Dr. Goldman; Kohn; Herz; Nomi Schapira; Talk I.; Eckman Lea; Stern; Dr. Kahn; Weissman, Petah Tikva. Dokow; Meir & Chaim; Ora & Ilan, Kiryat Haim; Ronit Talmon; Ephraim Amiesar, Haifa. N.N., Beer Sheba. Amit Segev, Holon.

The Tip of the day

Peel and grate 2 raw, medium-sized potatoes, add 1 egg 2 teaspoons Vita Boston Chicken soup (powder) and enough flour to form thick paste. Drop by tablespoons into hot fat and fry the Chicken Latkes on both sides to a golden brown. Crisp and wonderful!

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Police driver Moshe Touvuri explains exactly how the K.L.M. Super Constellation works.

Photos by Hirshbain

PARTY AT SDOT MIKHA

SINCE Roman missionaries teach their converts Latin prayers and Protestants the language of their country of origin, it would stand to reason that a *hassidic* missionary would want his proselytes to know Yiddish, especially since they are Jews to start with. Well, it isn't precisely like that.

On Monday, when the *Habad* movement celebrated the 160th anniversary of their founder's release from jail, we heard *hassidic* melodies — straight from Lubavitch — sung in the vernacular, in this case Hebrew, French and Arabic. One 13-year-old boy, an immigrant from Iraq, delighted guests to the festivities at Sdot Mikha with a Hebrew version of "Donai Donai" sung with an Arabic lilt.

The moshav itself, not far from Kfar Menahem, is settled by Moroccan, Iraqi and Tunisian immigrants. While very little of the Habad *joi de vivre* has had an opportunity to seep through to the adults, the children seem to have caught it, together with a comprehensive knowledge of the movement and a deep respect for its chain of command.

Pictures of the present head of the Movement, Brooklyn resident Rabbi Menahem Mendel Schneerson, and his illustrious forbears all the way back to the original Zalman Schneer, abound in the school and public rooms. The Day of Redemption, the 19th of Kislev, when Rebbe Zalman obtained his freedom from the Russian Czarist prison, was observed with full pomp and ceremony. A skit, replete with vodka-driking, Uzi-bearing Russian secret police of the 18th cenutry showed how the Rebbe improved his captors with his wisdom and sanctity to the point where they felt obliged to release him. An appreciative audience comprising children from the Habad run school in Manhat, as well as pupils from just plain State religious schools in neighbouring settlements, booed the bad men and cheered the happy *hassidim*.

Following the performance, each of the some 300 youngsters was awarded a pencil stamped 19th of Kislev, a pencil sharpener and a bag of sweets, — a pre-Hanukka instalment of what *The Jerusalem Post* Toy Fund brought to the villages.

Hanukka — Happy Holiday

By Molly Bar-David

WHAT a wonderful holiday is Hanukka with its games of tops and singinging and dancing, with the lighting of the candles and gift-giving. And like all joyous festivals, Hanukka has its special goodies in food-fare too. There are pancakes, of course, all kinds of them: from raw potatoes and cooked potatoes and sweet potatoes, and if you like you can serve waffles or griddle cakes. And since the holiday comes close to Christmas, many Jewish communities have also adopted fruit cakes, rich and black and full of nuts and raisins and spice. And then, in Israel, of course, we have made the *sufganiya* — the jellied doughnut without the hole — the local Hanukka treat.

The story goes that pancakes were fried by the women of Israel behind the lines to feed the Maccabeans who fought on the front, and so we have the dish as a symbol today. However, potatoes certainly were not the vegetable used, since they were still unknown in those ancient days. The eating of cracklings — *greben* — may, however, have generations of of custom behind it, for in the fall the geese are at their best, and the fat normally fried down for Passover, leaving the crisp skin for the Hanukka festival.

Anyway, custom of ages or recent times: the repast is so informal, generous, hearty and lighthearted that a Hanukka celebration is always a positive success.

Cooked Potato Pancakes

6 medium potatoes, 1 grated onion, ½ cup flour, 2 eggs, ½ tsp. salt, fat for frying.

Grate potatoes and squeeze out the liquid. Mix with onion, flour, salt and eggs. Drop by spoonfuls into very hot fat. If you want the pancakes crisp, the fat must cover the batter. When brown, remove and drain on paper. Serve hot, plain or with apple sauce, relishes or sour cream.

Cooked Potato Pancakes

6 medium potatoes, 2 eggs, ½ cup flour, 1 tsp. baking powder, salt and pepper to taste, dash of ginger, cracklings or chipped sausage (optional).

Mix all ingredients and fry in hot fat.

Sufganiyot

Make your favourite yeast dough. Make balls of dough, inserting a piece of preserved fruit or a teaspoon of jam into each ball. Fry in very hot deep fat and cook until brown on all sides. Drain on paper. Dust in powdered sugar.

Baking Powder Sufganiyot

5 cups flour, 1 pkg. baking powder, 1½ cups sugar, 1 tsp. salt, dash of cinnamon, 1 bottle lebenia, ½ cup oil, fat for frying, 3 eggs.

Mix flour, baking powder, sugar, seasoning and spice and sift. Add ½ cup oil mixed with lebeniya and beaten eggs and make a soft firm dough. Roll into balls of desired size. Tuck in a piece of preserved fruit or jam and seal up and roll into ball again. Drop — one or two at a time — into very hot fat and fry until brown on all sides. Drain on paper. Dust with powdered sugar.

Festival Fruit Cake

This cake is expensive, but one serves very small pieces. It improves with keeping. Indeed, my mother used to make three or four of these cakes in the autumn and we only began to eat them in winter, finishing them off in spring (unless she went on a holiday, then we polished off the lot in days of gorging).

½ kilo raisins, ¼ kilo dates, ¼ kilo figs, 1 pkg. candied citrus peel, 1 pkg. candied citron peel, 1 cup broken nuts, 3 cups flour, 2 tsps. vanilla flavouring, 1 pkg. baking powder, ½ tsp. baking soda, ½ tsp. salt, 1 tsp. cinnamon, ¼ tsp. nutmeg, 3 eggs, ½ cup brandy, 1 tsp. ground ginger, dash of nutmeg, 1 cup melted margarine, 1 cup sugar (brown is best), ½ cup honey, ½ cup strong coffee.

Cut dried fruits into small pieces. Combine with candied peels and dust lightly with flour. Add broken-up nuts. Sift dry ingredients together. Cream margarine and sugar and eggs one at a time, beating well. Blend in honey and stir in sifted dry ingredients a little at a time, alternately with the prepared fruit and nuts combination. Gradually add the coffee mixed with the brandy and vanilla and beat until you have a heavy smooth batter. Pour into cake pans lined with wax paper or foil, two thirds full. Cover with waxed paper or foil. Place in pans with a little water and bake in a medium hot oven about 300° (add water from time to time if necessary) for about 2 hours. Reduce the heat to about 275° and bake for about another hour — until a toothpick tested in the centre of the cake comes out dry. Cool cakes in pans on a wire rack and then unmould and pack in foil or waxed paper.

There Never Was Such a Goose

Millions will enjoy Bob Cratchet's Christmas Goose, "its size and tenderness, cheapness and flavour . . . eked out with apple sauce" this holiday month, whether for Hanukka or Christmas.

Dust inside of goose with flour, salt and pepper. Stuff with the following, (do not pack in the stuffing, but fill loosely) and sew up the neck and cavity. Salt the goose and put it to roast with just a little water at the bottom of the pan. Pour off the fat as it accumulates. Either baste the goose from time to time or cover with parsley or celery leaves dipped in fat. If you have aluminum foil, just wrap the bird in it, leaving a small opening for the excess fat to pour out.

Stuffing is made by mixing together fried onion (1 large), 1 cup chopped celery stalks and a few leaves, ½ green pepper, 1 shredded carrot, a few sliced mushrooms if you wish, 2 eggs, 1 clove garlic, a dash of ginger, pepper, paprika and a teaspoon of salt, along with 3 cups of *Hallah* or other bread crumbs, moistened with a little orange juice or soup.

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VISITOR'S GALLERY

Teacher Comes to Learn

By Pat Gold

THE only woman representative in the Afro-Asian Seminar, now in the third week of its three months in Israel, is an attractive young teacher from French Sudan, Mme. Mariam Keita Modibo.

Although married to an important public figure — her husband is the Deputy Mayor of French Sudan's capital, Bamako — Mme. Modibo is attending the seminar on her own and in her own right, to study at first hand the systems of cooperative farming. —For Mme. Modibo is not only a teacher — in a country where teaching, especially among women, is still the profession of a few and therefore ranks highly—but she is, at present, working for the Ministry of Economic and Rural Development, and is visiting Israel in that capacity.

She has a great admiration for the collective farming system in this country and believes that her country may have a great deal to learn from it, particularly with regard to the reclaiming of barren land and desert, of which French Sudan has vast tracts.

MARIAM KEITA MODIBO

Her husband has already visited Israel a few years ago, and ever since, says Madame Modibo, she has wanted to see for herself. And, she adds, she already feels very much at home here. Even the climate is the same as that of her country.

Although her only language is French, she had, in four days, picked up an amazing collection of Hebrew words. What is more, she pronounces them remarkably clearly.

How does it feel being the only woman at the conference?

"I like it. Certainly, I like it," she laughs.

She describes her homeland French Sudan, as rather a mixture of East and West. Western cloth and brightly-coloured national dress mingle in the streets. While the bulk of the population are peasants whose main livelihood is and has always been, the growing of fruit and vegetable crops and raising livestock, the shops in the town are filled with American goods of all kinds, and the latest films can be seen in any cinema. While many women still occupy a status which has remained almost unchanged for generations, others are stenographers and university students in the city.

The whole economy, explained Madame Modibo, is agricultural, and much of the land is uncultivated. Almost all manufactured goods are imported. The government is at present striving to raise the percentage of literacy, she said, and to train more teachers. Many students are regularly sent to France for further education.

Madame Modibo is herself a mixture of East and West in many ways. She combines sophistication with a disarming naturalness and spontaneity and a great capacity to enjoy life. At a recent social gathering where the seminar participants met Israeli citizens, she responded unhesitatingly to requests for her to join a compatriot on the platform in a national song. When she speaks, her laugh is gay and frequent.

She dresses simply; but her personality is given full range on gala occasions. At the opening of the Seminar at Habimah, heads turned in admiration when she entered wearing a white chiffon gown which would have done honour to any fashion salon, and a traditional touch — a brilliantly coloured bandana headdress.

Do it Yourself

THE tool that is most used in the average household is probably the screwdriver. Every household needs at least two. One, a small one for use on fuses, switches and electrical appliances, should be about 10-12 cms. long, and the point should be 2 to 2½ mm. broad. They are usually sold with insulated handles, but no one except a qualified electrician (and not even he) should ever poke about in an electric fitting while the current is on.

The second screwdriver, for larger screws, should be 20 cms. long and its point 5 mm. broad. A third screwdriver, similar in size to this one, should be kept for the rough work for which the screwdriver was never intended but is always being used: to lever the lids off paint-cans and the like, for stirring paint, for all manner of scraping, splitting, chopping and levering jobs about the house, for levering bent nails out of wood. A good screwdriver should never be used for such purposes.

In truth, a careful handyman should have half a dozen screwdrivers at least. The width of the head should match the size of the groove in the screw's head: if too large, it will damage the surrounding wood; if too small, it will slip in the groove, ruining the screw head. A short screwdriver is easiest for delicate or careful work; a long screwdriver allows more force to be applied for heavy driving. The tip of the screwdriver should be kept in good condition and filed or ground to shape when it becomes damaged.

To loosen screws that are tightly embedded: *If in metal, try a drop of oil (preferably anti-rust oil) left on for a few hours; or try heating the surrounding metal to make it expand (e.g. by placing the tip of a hot bolt on it). In any material: tap the screw's head with a light hammer, either directly or through a screwdriver with its point in the groove.*

When driving screws into wood *it is a good idea to rub the screw first with ordinary soap. It will make it slip in more easily, and the screw is less likely to rust.*

HANDYMAN

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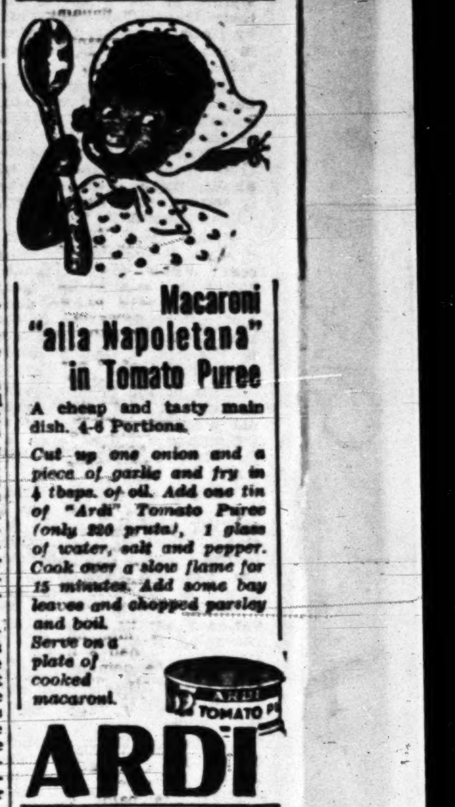

Macaroni "alla Napoletana" in Tomato Puree

A cheap and tasty main dish. 4-6 Portions.

Cut up one onion and a piece of garlic and fry in 4 tbsps. of oil. Add one tin of "Ardi" Tomato Puree (only 220 pruta), 1 glass of water, salt and pepper. Cook over a slow flame for 15 minutes. Add some bay leaves and chopped parsley and boil. Serve on a plate of cooked macaroni.

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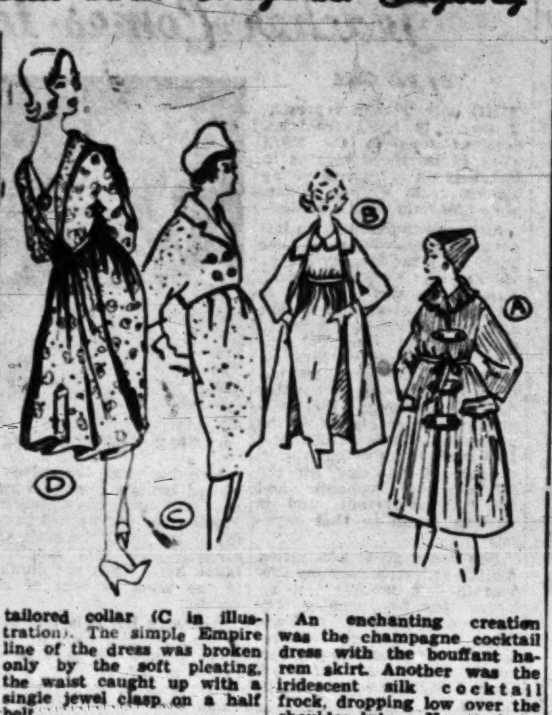
Colour Interest and Original Styling

By Diana Lerner



ORIGINALITY in style, neatly executed, and dashing colour harmony sparked the fashion show of the General Zionist Women's Organization held at the ZOA House this week. Gaby's exquisite tailoring, Mellon and Tishler furs and Jercoli's very wearable jerseys held a large audience captive in the Goodman auditorium and the lobby of the House's second floor. Dalia matched hats to the outfits and Topaz added jewellery and accessories. The show featured fine woven knits, silks sleek as satin, fur-like velvets and iridescent rainwear. The sash, the cowl, the drape, the bustle and train, are all back in Israel as elsewhere.

Mme. de Pompadour might well have looked askance at the gamine and bouffant styling of Salon David and their translation into hats by Dalia. Make-up that went in for fancy effects was provided by Nina-Bella.

Shown at a lively tempo, Salpeter raincoats in many cases could hardly be distinguished from ordinary winter wear. One novel double-breasted sports coat, for example, was a pure naturally impregnated wool mohair (illustration A).

Melion and Tishler produced a beige Persian lamb coat with mink-trimmed cuffs; a beautifully grey broadtail with white cuffs and roll collar drawn in the rear by a buckled half belt in the centre, and a lovely blue mink stole.

Some of the colour combinations at the show were old standbys but had other interesting features, such as the black suit trimmed with white fox tails.

Jercoli's olive green jersey dress and coat outfit was a striking example of 1959 fashion (illustration B). Buttonless and straight-lined, the coat tied in front with a bow at the neck and had a collar opening into an inverted V at the back. Pleats extending from the armhole formed a graceful panel in the rear. The dress had a plain round collar giving way to open pleats high under the bodice.

Because of their simplicity, many of the dresses depended for their effect on accessories, in many cases a single jewel being the sole ornament and an integral part of the styling.

Many of the dresses, too, had a bolero-like rear to offset the tight-fitting bodice of the front. One, a sky blue boucle suit dress had a short standaway jacket with four large buttons under the tailored collar (C in illustration). The simple Empire line of the dress was broken only by the soft pleating, the waist caught up with a single jewel clasp on a half belt.

Gaby's turquoise dress and matching topper set off an electric current in the audience. The deep barrel-shaped folds fell gracefully in the rear. A giant collar opened wide at the neck, revealing the exquisite simplicity of the frock.

An enchanting creation was the champagne cocktail dress with the bouffant harem skirt. Another was the iridescent silk cocktail frock, dropping low over the shoulder into a V and showing a large jewel pendant on the low-cut back (see illustration D). The design was black spiralled flower print on a blue background. An apron effect was formed by the side pleats falling from the waist in the rear.

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Red Nose in London

By Maureen Felberg

ARRIVING in London just one month before Christmas, one finds oneself right in the midst of the season plus biting damp cold — and yet in typical London fashion nobody complains except perhaps me — rather, everyone is happy that the fog has lifted.

The misery of the weather is made up for in part by the brightness of the big stores and the colourful clothes of this season. The girls look amazingly glamorous—wearing short clothes in soft furry fabrics with short hair dressed high or in the new season's tall woolly hats in wonderful shades; forget-me-not blue and canary yellow are two favourites

At first it comes as a shock to see the amount of makeup used by London girls—but when I caught a glimpse of my own bright red nose (its first contact with English weather after two years of Tel Aviv sunshine) in a store mirror I hurried to the make-up counter to buy one of the liquid make-ups which invest the face with a warm glow which does not come in bottles in Israel.

Ballet tights in bright blue-red and black are "the thing" for arty-teenagers, and in the street, believe it or not, they wear them with spike heeled black shoes. These young misses complete their outfits with tartan shirts, black polo sweaters and lots of eye make-up.

Seasoned Londoners, slow to comment on even the most violent eccentricities of dress, take these Lautrec-like figures in their stride, and amongst the masses of conservative camel hair and tweed this more unusual garb is absorbed along with the glamour girls who would stop batting an eyelid.

Englishmen — well they fell in love some years ago with the Duffle Coat, and as men's fashions are so much slower to change it has now become as typically British as the black bowler hat, striped trousers and the tweed cap.

The shops overflow. It was announced on the radio that £6m. more of goods were bought on the "never-never" Hire-purchase system in 1958 than last year; everyone buys today and lets tomorrow's bills take care of themselves.

Home, Sewing Enjoys New Popularity

WITH all the very lovely materials in the shops this autumn — wool, jersey, corduroy, etc., for winter clothes— the possession of a sewing machine at home is a wonderful asset. Our advice to every housewife (if you haven't already got one), is to beg, borrow (we'll draw the line at stealing) or even buy one! It is hardly necessary to mention what a saving this is in keeping your wardrobe well stocked, but it is worthwhile adding that it also takes the donkey work out of supplying household necessities—curtains, teacloths, tablecloths, serviettes—all can be made at home with very little bother and to suit your own individual taste and the colour scheme in your home. The sewing machine will also repair for you and even do your darning!

Take care of your machine: However, having a sewing machine at home means that one must also know how to take care of it. It requires regular cleaning and oiling to be sure of good service. Few people know that it is simply dirt and lack of oil that cause threads to break and make for uneven sitches. Your home machine should be oiled every week or every month, depending on how much you use it. All parts of the machine that move and come in contact with another part should have a covering of fine machine oil, which should never be allowed to dry, however seldom the machine is used.

Oiling: Be sure that you get an instruction book when buying a new machine. However, if you haven't got a booklet, remember that it is wisest to buy only a good quality oil. After you have oiled the machine, run it, unthreaded, for a few minutes in order to let the oil get to the bearings. Then wipe it with a clean piece of soft rag, and then go over it again with a cloth to be sure that all the excess oil is removed, so as not to soil your material.

Threading: Make sure threading is correct. Trouble can be caused if this is even slightly wrong. Be sure that the thread for the needle and in the bobbin are the same thickness.

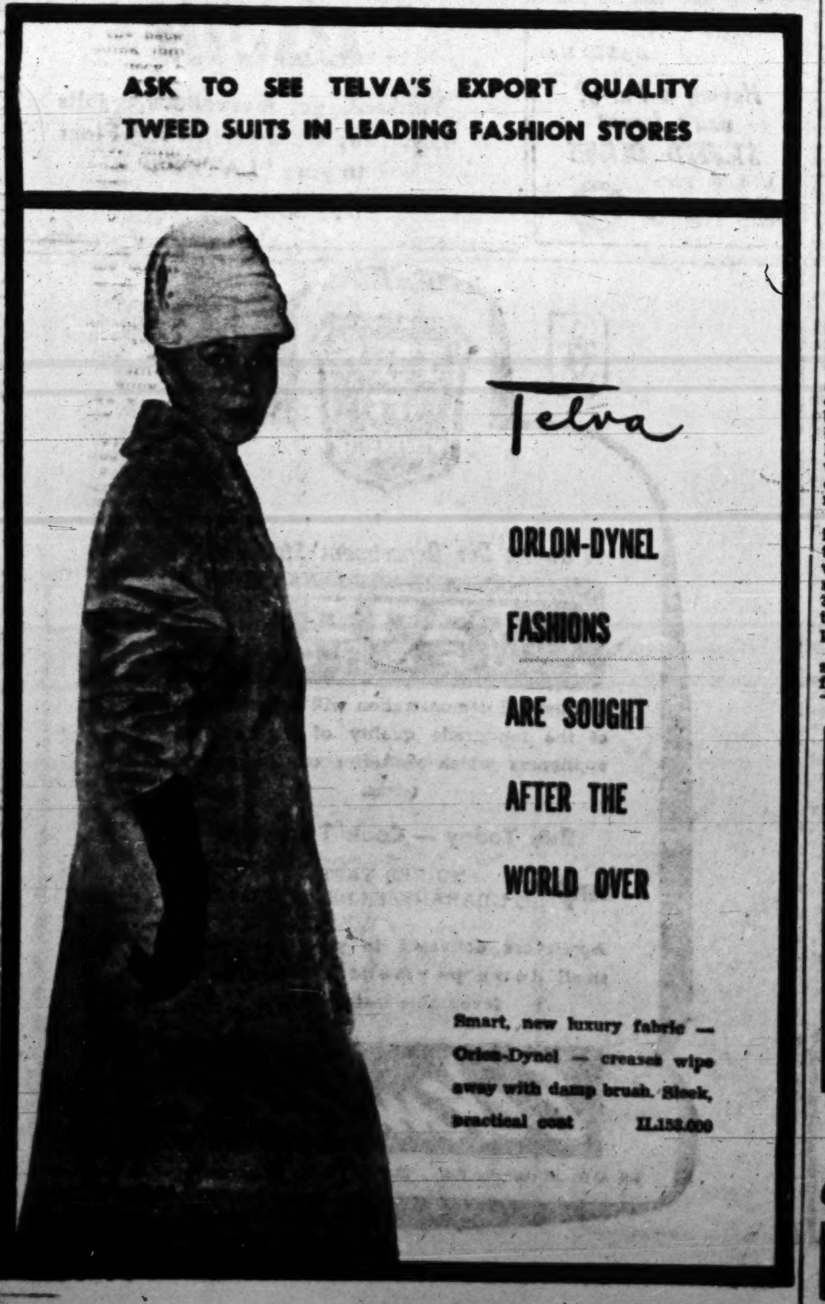
Tension: Bad stitching is often caused by uneven stitching. Look at the stitch and see which tension is incorrect (upper or lower) and adjust accordingly. Be sure that the foot (by the needle) is lowered during this process.

Needle: See that your needle is not blunt or faulty, and that its size suits the material you are using. This should be as follows: Heavy wool and cloth material—needle size 18-19; Heavy silk or light wool—size 16; Cotton, silk, general work—size 14; Linen, fine cotton, fine silk—size 11; Muslin, fine linen, cambric—size 9.

Stitching: To prevent the thread from becoming entangled, draw the threads from the needle and the bobbin to the back when starting to stitch. When taking material off the machine, draw it away behind the foot—to prevent bending the needle, etc. Don't leave pins in the material while machining, or without doubt you'll get a blunt needle.

Treadle machine: If yours is a treadle machine, be sure to take the belt off the wheel when you are not using the machine. When in use, see that the belt is tight enough to prevent broken threads, puckering or missed stitches.

Storing: Be careful not to store your machine near a fire, or in a damp atmosphere.



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New Orthopaedic Section

LEADERS of World Wizo and of Hadassah this week officially opened a branch of Hadassah's Orthopaedics Surgery Department at the Wizo Home at Beit Hakerem.

Last year some 60 children's orthopaedic cases from the Hadassah University Hospital were admitted to the Wizo Home, which is the special project of the Federation of Women Zionists of Great Britain and Ireland.

The success of this experiment and the extreme pressure on Hadassah's orthopaedics department led to the setting up of this special orthopaedic unit at the Wizo Home. Children up to the age of 14 are cared for before operation, and assistance is given in their subsequent rehabilitation.

As a result of these "combined operations" on the part of the two sister organizations, 20 beds, X-ray facilities and a special plaster room have been placed at Hadassah's disposal by Wizo for orthopaedic cases. This new unit is under the medical supervision of Dr. Myer Makin, Hadassah's orthopaedics chief, and staffed by Wizo nurses.

Nearly half of the children under treatment are post-polio cases. It will be recalled that the capital suffered heavily from the polio epidemic some years ago. The others include children suffering from road accident injuries and congenital deformities.

The average time each of these children spends in the Home is from four to six weeks, and the new arrangement allows for a long-term stay, where necessary. Under existing facilities at Hadassah this has not been possible hitherto. The Home has also been providing valuable convalescent facilities for children suffering from rheumatic fever.

The speakers at the dedication ceremony were Mrs. Rebecca Sieff (president, World Wizo) and Dr. Helena Kagan (chairman of World Wizo's Child Welfare Department), Mrs. Miriam Granott (chairman of the Hadassah Council in Israel) and Dr. Kalman J. Mann (director-general).

Mishkin Family Day Creche

Holon and Venezuelan Jewry have found a permanent goodwill ambassador in Mrs. Sophia de Mishkin of Caracas, Director of Finance of the Wizo Federation of Venezuela. On the initiative of Mrs. Mishkin and through the combined efforts of the Mishkin family and the Jewish women in Venezuela, Holon was presented with Israel's largest and most impressive day creche. Inaugurated last week, the new Wizo creche in the Tel Giborim quarter of the city will absorb 120 infants and youngsters. The fine building was constructed by the architect, Mr. H. Avni and by Mr. A. Grossinger. The creche will be run under the auspices of the Israel Wizo Department of Child Welfare.

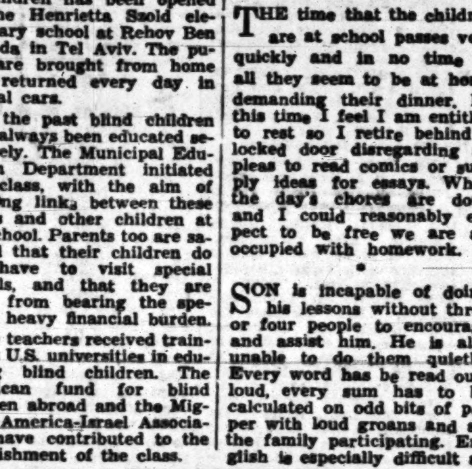
Classes for Blind

THE first class for blind children has been opened at the Henrietta Szold elementary school at Rehov Ben Yehuda in Tel Aviv. The pupils are brought from home and returned every day in special cars.

In the past blind children have always been educated separately. The Municipal Education Department initiated this class, with the aim of creating links between these pupils and other children at the school. Parents too are satisfied that their children do not have to visit special schools, and that they are freed from bearing the specially heavy financial burden.

The teachers received training at U.S. universities in educating blind children. The American fund for blind children abroad and the Migdalor America-Israel Association have contributed to the establishment of the class.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS: — 1. Fired. 4. What you have when you're it. 8. British arm. 10. Employed in house demolition. 13. Legislation against ham acting? 14. Worker who knocks off. 15. Plant that gives drink to the Spanish? 17. Restraining advice. 21. Here's how. 22. Is often mixed with vinegar. 23. Quiet woman! 26. Recreations such as soccer. 27. Followed in stubborn fashion? 28. Made plain. 32. Entertaining flier? 34. Triangle of blood? 35. Came out on top. 36. It's the most natural thing in the world. 37. Has it a garrison of less than 40?

DOWN: — Thus to us, they aren't worth much. 2. A series of balls. 3. Care for many people? 5. Late light. 6. First lady. 7. Is associated with mortar. 9. In favour of a certain amount of forgetfulness. 11. It isn't exactly straw that you scatter. 12. It's part of a little poem. 15. What you have to pay to use the bell? 16. Squalid neighbourhood. 18. Tangerine flavour? 19. 21 across. 20. It signifies nothing. 23. Figure including its companion. 24. Machine it may take cash to work. 25. Inventor. 26. Sporting twins. 28. Lots of it in summer. 29. God of archery? 30. Tailless dogs now extinct. 31. Handy with one foot. 33. In its shell is a brief summary.

FRIDAY'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Each. 4. I'm-pale. 8. Bus. 10. Icon. 13. Gold nibs. 14. Col-one-l. 15. Sledge. 17. Lime-ricks. 21. Nil. 22. Mai. 23. Has. 26. Barn dance. 27. Wigwam. 28. Sultana. 32. Top marks. 34. S.-it-S. 35. Yet. 36. Her-man. 37. Mesa.

DOWN: — 1. Eric. 2. Cool (or cats). 3. Huge. 5. Models. 6. All. 7. Easier. 9. Sol. 11. Co-L-in. 12. Nov-el. 15. Skin. 16. Dean. 18. Ming. 19. Imam. 20. Car. 22. Hants. 24. Scent. 25. S-witch. 26. Banana (split) 28. Sky. 29. Used. 30. Aire (dale). 31. As-P.S. 33. Pew.

BRIDGE

A Hanukka Problem

By JERUSALEMITE

S. 1043
H. J63
D. Q86
C. J1074

West		East
S. KJ876	N	S. Q9
H. K752	W E	H. 1084
D. ?J7	S	D. ?948
C. 8		C. 6532

S. A52
H. AQ9
D. A105
C. AKQ9

TWO cards are missing in the East-West hands above: the king and the deuce of diamonds. You are free to place them as you think fit, on condition that with West on lead you can make three no-trumps in South's position.

Solutions to be forwarded please, as usual, to the Tel Aviv office of The Jerusalem Post. A prize will be awarded for the first correct solution opened on Sunday, December 21.

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

Man Or Woman

By Dr. Eliahu Yarom

FROM time to time the lurid headline "Man into woman" (or vice versa) appears in the popular press and a description is given of yet another unfortunate person who was brought up in the wrong sex and for whom the legal mistake has been rectified.

It seems that once in several thousand pregnancies something goes wrong with the supply of hormones to the developing child either as a result of excessive production or by the absorption of too much from the mother's blood. The result may be that the child is born as an "intersex," that is, with genital organs halfway between those of a boy and a girl. As it is often extremely difficult to decide the true sex of the infant, it is brought up either as a boy or a girl in the hope that the guess was right. The advent of adolescence usually permits the making of an accurate diagnosis, as the sex glands themselves are true to type. Even then it is often necessary to perform an operation to "have a look see" and take a small piece of the gland for examination in order to be sure.

About five years ago, some American surgeons, faced with the problem of determining the sex of a young baby, took a snippet of skin, stained it with special dyes and examined it under the microscope. They found that not only do the sex glands run true to type but so does every cell in the body and although the technique was involved, it was possible to tell the sex of the baby from its skin.

An even simpler method was worked out by two British research workers. If, they reasoned, every cell in the body has the sex characteristic of its owner, the blood cells should follow suit. They then stained the white cells of the blood and found that it was quite possible to distinguish the blood of boys from that of girls. It was even possible in newborn babies. When the white cells of girls' blood were examined closely it was found that one in every 40 or so had a tiny dark dot in the centre which was missing from the cells of boys' blood. It took several hours to examine each blood but the results were definite.

The next step was taken in Israel. Workers of the Weizmann Institute in co-operation with Hadassah took some of the fluid which surrounds the baby during pregnancy and separated the few cells that it always contains. These cells are cast off from the skin of the baby and by staining and examining them in the usual way, it was possible to know in advance whether the baby would be a boy or a girl.

The test is not without danger before the seventh month, so that the parents can only get to know the sex of their baby a month or so ahead of time. This may have advantages in planning the colour of the layette but in most cases it would seem worth waiting the extra month to find out, especially when the parents have set their hearts on a particular sex. In any case there is nothing to be done; this is one problem that the scientists have yet to solve.

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

THE time that the children are at school passes very quickly and in no time at all they seem to be at home demanding their dinner. By this time I feel I am entitled to rest so I retire behind a locked door disregarding all pleas to read comics or supply ideas for essays. When the day's chores are done and I could reasonably expect to be free we are all occupied with homework.

•

SON is incapable of doing his lessons without three or four people to encourage and assist him. He is also unable to do them quietly. Every word has be read outloud, every sum has to be calculated on odd bits of paper with loud groans and all the family participating. English is especially difficult as he has to be told how to spell everything and he interpolates his writing with acid comments about the unreasonableness of the English language. For help in mathematics he goes to his father, whose advice — with embellishments — is translated by his sister, while from me he gets exhortations not to give up.

•

SOMEHOW some unfortunate circumstance always comes between him and the proper copying of his homework from the board. Either he had been sent out of the room, or he was working in the kitchen, or some boy stood in his way, and the gathering of his tasks always involves telephones and bicycle rides to friends who were not so unlucky. He also accompanies himself with a tremendous noise, either banging with a ruler on the table with his free hand, or singing in a harsh untuneful voice, or stamping his feet, or whistling, anything to break the monotony of simple work. When he is banished to another room on account of the disturbance he appears every two minutes to ask how many times does 13 go into 165, or can he phone Ahim now or shall he go and water the garden.

•

DAUGHTER reads to me the history of Egypt while I get on with the ironing. She complains bitterly about their peculiar names and the multitude of dates she is supposed to remember. Later, her father being out, she asks me, not very hopefully if I can help her with algebra. Rather to her surprise, and decidedly to mine, I can. Head of the House, when he arrives can hardly believe it and I tell him it was not so much that I remembered as that I have a logical mind and could work it out. He looks sceptical but refrains from comment.

•

HE also does his homework aloud and both the children have to stand by to tell him the difference between an "ayin" and an "alef." They check his copybook so that he should not let them down, as some of their friends' parents are in the same class.

•

FEEL I should be learning something with all this knowledge flying about, but have a premonition — based on experience—that it won't stick.

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Where to Stay

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Park Hotel 75 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 23208, Centre of Tel Aviv on the Sea Shore. Comfortable rooms, with telephone, hot and cold water, private bath and shower, excellent Kasher Cuisine, Bar, Music nightly.

GAD HOTEL on the sea means comfort 107 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 20201, Tel Aviv.

HAIFA

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FURNISHED rooms with/without board. Hot water. Full service. Diet on request. "Alumim," Mt. Carmel. 27 Rehov Aviv, Tel. 81365, Haifa.

Business Offers

USE of office with telephone, centre Jerusalem, offered in return for active partnership. Dan, 14 Princess Mary Ave., Jerusalem.

Carpets

BEEL JURAN, the name that stands for carpets. Full reliability. Repairs, cleaning, storing. 49 Rehov Geula. Tel. 64885, Tel Aviv.

Dogs—Pets

LOST: Irish Setter Gin, Ramat Aviv Hotel vicinity. Please contact Italian Embassy, Tel. 67384, Tel Aviv.

POINTER PUPPIES for sale, registered studbook, Hahn, Nira (Beit Yitzhak) near Natanya.

HOUSE AND WATCH DOGS, (pure breeds) purchase and sale, 'Bony's Dog Home', Rehov Hefetz Haim, Nahlat Yitzhak. Open: 10 a.m. — 2 p.m.

Dwellings

AIRY, ROOMY 3-room flat, ideal lay-out, to let in central Tel Aviv. Call 28213 before 8.30 a.m.

FLATS, JERUSALEM, also furnished. Biechner. Zion Hotel, Jerusalem, Tel. 2867, 10-12; 4-6.

TO LET 3-room furnished flat, 1-year, central. Biechner, Jerusalem.

FOR SALE: 2-room luxury flat, near Rehavia, Biechner, Jerusalem.

FOR SALE/TO LET: 4-room flat, Rehavia, Biechner, Jerusalem.

WANTED all kinds flats: Biechner, Jerusalem.

2-ROOM FLAT, ground floor, terrace central heating, Rehavia; to let for key money. Mornings Tel. 61023, afternoons Tel. 61997, Jerusalem. Also Saturdays.

GERMAN-SPEAKING gentleman seeks furnished room with breakfast in centre of Jerusalem. Apply No. 721, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

2-ROOM FLAT, 2nd floor, for sale. Please apply: Karni, 13 Rehov Ben Maimon, Rehavia, Jerusalem, (12.30-3; 7-8 p.m.).

DAN FLATS AGENCY 14 Princess Mary Ave. Phone 4543 offers and seeks good flats, 1-6 rooms, all over Jerusalem. 11-12, 4-6.

DIPLOMAT requires 3-5 room flat or villa. P.O.B. 1136, Jerusalem.

SHOP/WORKSHOP wanted, in centre Jerusalem. Write No. 725, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

TO LET immediately for key money: 1-room apartment. Apply 27 Rehov Harakevet, Bakaa, Jerusalem.

WANTED immediately: 2-3 room flat. P.O.B. 604, Jerusalem.

WANTED, by Architect: furnished flat, 1½-2 rooms in Tel Aviv, for 6-12 months. Apply Hanson, 16 Rehov Gedera, Tel Aviv.

WANTED 4-5 room flat, centre Ramat Gan. Apply No. 2682, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

FURNISHED FLATS on monthly rental: 3-rooms, North Tel Aviv, telephone, IL150 per month; 4 luxurious rooms, centre; 2 rooms — Ramat Gan; 1½ rooms — Tel Aviv; 1-room flat — Tel Aviv; villas in Zahala, Herzliya, Ramat Chen; empty villa in Yad Eliyahu. Ramas, 8 Rothschild Blvd., Tel. 63441 Tel Aviv.

FOR SALE: 2½ room flat, Shikun Amami Gimmel, Derech Hashalom. Apply No. 2681, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

FOR SALE: 2½-room flat with built-in cupboards, with or without modern furniture. Tel. 4561, Jerusalem, from 6.30-7.15 a.m., and from 6-7 p.m. No agents.

TO LET furnished front room. Kaplanski, 41 Rehov Nachman, Tel Aviv.

URGENTLY required by diplomat: furnished flat or villa. Phone 61127, or write: "Diplomat." P.O.B. 4111, Tel Aviv.

FOR SALE: 4½-room luxury flat, large salon, built-in cupboards, dining room; central heating; 56 steps, lift. Near Habimah. Direct offers to P.O.B. 11207, Tel Aviv.

TO LET 3-room luxury flat in centre of Tel Aviv, suitable for physician. Apply Joseph Alajem, 11 Rehov Tchernichovsky, 2nd floor, Tel Aviv (3-7 p.m.).

TO LET: furnished room. Cohen, 60 Rehov Ben Yehuda, second entrance, Tel Aviv.

FOREIGNER seeks modern, 3-room flat for key money. Write No. 310, P.O.B. 4100, Tel Aviv.

NEWLY MARRIED couple, British, wish to care for, and live in, Haifa flat of absentee owner. Any period considered. Write to No. 4541, P.O.B. 4810, Haifa.

Lessons

LEARN ENGLISH at the Tel Aviv Institute, 2 Rehov Pinsker. On Jan. 1, 1959 a bi-monthly Ulpan for English will be opened, (4 hours a day) for beginners and advanced students of all ages. This intensive English course will be taught by certified teachers from England. First-rate room and board at the hotel. Tuition fee, including room and full board is IL195 per month. Details and registration: Tel Aviv Institute, 2 Rehov Pinsker, Monopol Hotel, 4 Allenby Road, Tel. 62968.

LEARN to dance. Hanel, Reh-Bretschneider, Jerusalem, 23 Rehov Ussishkin, Tel. 62369.

FRENCH lessons: special method by experienced journalist. Write: Zvi Sas, 17b Rehov Gordon, Tel Aviv.

BALLROOM dances. Fast method at Rafi Francis Studio, 30 Rehov Hanevi'im, Haifa.

ENGLISH LESSONS. Coaching, grammar, conversation special groups for children. Ruth Baer, 6 Rehov Ben Zakkai Haifa.

Musical Instruments

PIANINO BARGAIN for sale with guarantee, IL975. Music Universum Abileah Ltd. (A. Sawady) 6 Rehov Hanevi'im, Haifa.

FOR SALE: new, modern piano (Rippen) blond oak. Phone forenoon 82609, Haifa.

Personal

MARTIN — Erna Reich (nee Kratt) Berlin-Australia, seeks relatives friends. 7 Rehov Antigonus, Tel Aviv.

Purchase—Sale

WANTED first class refrigerator and washing machine from private owner only. P.O.B. 2880, Tel Aviv.

BUY in Ramat Gan: elegant ladies dresses, coats, suits. Scheye, 55 Rehov Bialik.

STOVE — W/Oven — (German), good condition best offer, over IL250. Apply No. 14371, Dahaf Advertising, 123 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv.

FOR SALE: unused Hermes 3000 English Typewriter. Sahlit, 11 Rehov Hoshea, Tel Aviv. 7.30-8.30 a.m.

EUROPEAN quality furniture, bedroom, dining-room and other suites. Scheiner, 6 Rehov Avoda, Tel Aviv.

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FOR SALE: small washing machine, long-play records and various household articles. Loewy, 116 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv, 6-8 p.m.

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RECORDS. — THE gift for Hanukka. The largest selection of Israeli, French, Italian, Flamenco records. Radio Union, 116 Rehov Dizengoff, Tel Aviv.

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REFRIGERATORS FOR HIRE: new commercial refrigerators installed; servicing, repairs. Baruch Adiv 70 Jaffa Road, Perlman Centre, Jerusalem. Tel. 2765.

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Situations Vacant

STILL SEEKING a competent secretary! Excellent English, good shorthand and typing. Apply by mail, or telephone Pratt, Kings' Hotel, Jerusalem.

Situations Wanted

TYPIST: English, French, German, seeks half day position, accepts homework. Apply No. 2676, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

SECRETARY: representable young lady, English, Hebrew, French, German, Polish, typing, seeks suitable job, preferably with hotel reception or travel office. Write No. 2686, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

EDITING: free lance editing into excellent English at either my home or your office. Phone 63498, Jerusalem.

SECRETARY-typist fluent English, Hebrew, German, French, own portable typewriter, accepts part time work afternoon hours only. Apply No. 14813, Dahaf Adv., 123 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv.

EXPERIENCED clerk, 33, excellent English, Hebrew, German, Italian, translations, typing, experience in public relations, seeks afternoon or night work. Apply No. 2685 P.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

EXPERIENCED Secretary (lady), thorough knowledge of English, Hebrew, Spanish, good French, seeks half day position. R.G., P.O.B. 2844, Tel Aviv.

EXPERIENCED English secretary seeks temporary position, preferably Haifa or Tel Aviv. Apply No. 722, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

ENGLISH shorthand typist seeks freelance work. Own typewriter. Call 22955, Tel Aviv.

EXPERIENCED, qualified Chemical Laboratory Assistant (female) seeks position in Tel Aviv or surroundings. Offers: P.O.B. 1156, Tel Aviv.

MERCHANT marine officer (28), holder of chief mate ticket, fluent knowledge of English, Hebrew, French; seeks position ashore. Apply No. 14242, Dahaf Advertising, 123 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv.

CLERK (female) complete command in English and French (also typing) seeks position. Apply No. 21431, Dahaf Advertising, 116 Dizengoff Rd., Tel Aviv.

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STATION WAGON or 6 seater car wanted. 1954 or later model. Write No. 719, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

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